

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, NO. 109.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 265.

MARK HANNA MAY BE A PRESIDENTIAL FACTOR

A Kansas City Paper Says He Will Announce His Candidacy On Tuesday.

Expect the Support of Capital and Labor and of the Bosses Who Control Delegations From the Decisive States.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.—The Star, which has exceptional sources of information, states that Senator Hanna will announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President on Tuesday. It is believed that he will have the support of both capital and labor and the assistance of the men in control of the party organization in the six decisive States.

RUTH CLEVELAND DEAD.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Ruth, the eldest daughter of ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, died today after a short illness.

CREW AND NATIVES ARE SAVED FROM STARVATION

Suffering from want of water and on the verge of starvation, the crew of the French Missionary Schooner, La Croix Du Sud, with probably fifty Tahitian men, women and children were given water and provisions by Captain Kendall of the ship I. F. Chapman which arrived here yesterday from Newcastle. The captain of the schooner had lost his bearings, and was 450 miles out of his course. He had sailed from Papeete, Tahiti, for a small island 240 miles away, taking along provisions for less than two weeks, and had been out forty-two days when sighted by the Chapman.

On the morning of Sunday, December 13th, while the Chapman was 240 miles southeast of the Pitcairn Islands, the missionary schooner was sighted with a signal of distress hoisted. The Chapman hove to and the captain of the missionary schooner put off in a small boat and came aboard. He reported to Captain Kendall that he had left Papeete forty-two days previously for Mangareva Island, about 240 miles from Papeete. He had lost his reckoning and was about 450 miles out of his course. Provisions for but two weeks had been taken on the schooner and she carried in addition to the native crew a large number of passengers, chiefly native, men, women, children. The schooner had no navigator aboard, although the captain said he could take the latitude but not the longitude. The crew and passengers both had been suffering from lack of water and food for several weeks, and the captain was almost famished. There was hardly a drop of water remaining on the schooner. Capt. Kendall of the Chapman sent to the schooner a large cask of water, three bags of flour, fire wood, some meat and a large quantity of other provisions. The captain was also given his bearings and he left the ship in the afternoon much pleased. In addition to the crew, there was one French missionary on the boat.

The I. F. Chapman made the run from Newcastle in 68 days. She met with rough weather and heavy seas on the first part of the trip, but came from the equator to Honolulu in ten days, an unusually fast trip. The Chapman brought 2,753 tons of coal. She will load sugar for Delaware Breakwater.

POLICE SENT TO STOP SEE YUP ELECTION FIGHT

The See Yups held their annual election last night and as usual it was necessary to call the police before the job was done. The meeting of the society was held in the Chinese joss-house on King street, this side of Liliha, and there were several hundred Chinese in attendance. Two tickets were put forward, one to oust the present officers headed by Chu Gun, as president. The meeting progressed peacefully, though not quietly, until the nominations had been made. As the balloting proceeded the crowd became more boisterous and personal collisions seemed imminent. A row was precipitated over the right of one of the members to vote, and it looked as if there might be a riot. At least one man of the opposition faction thought so, and telephoned for the police. The followers of Chu Gun say it was simply a ruse to steal the election. All the opposition had voted early and often, and by a call of the police it was hoped that Chu Gun's adherents might leave in a hurry without stopping to vote. The two policemen sent to keep the peace, at the request of the society, were unable to prevent the crowd from fighting, and Chillingworth sent a squad of mounted policemen to the scene. These were followed by a squad of foot police. When the police arrived there was no trouble apparent, and the election proceeded under police auspices. Chu Gun was elected president of the society and Cheong Leong secretary by a good majority.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS EN ROUTE TO INTERCEPT JAPANESE SQUADRON



Senator Hanna who, it is said, will contest Roosevelt for the Republican nomination.

Unsatisfactory Reply To Japan's Note Brings On An Emergency Conference.

British Army Officer Says Siberian Railway Is Inadequate--Russia Wants Black Sea Fleet for Far Eastern Service.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 8.—It is reported that several warships have left here to intercept a Japanese squadron of four ironclads which is approaching Korea for the purpose of recalling six Japanese coal-laden vessels destined for Port Arthur.

TOKYO, Jan. 8.—The Premier, the Ministers and Council of State have decided to again confer with the elder statesmen. The Russian reply to Japan's ultimatum, which was delivered yesterday, is unsatisfactory. The Japanese public is urging war.

PEKING, Jan. 8.—Major Nathan of the British army has arrived here after a trip over the Siberian railway. He says the line is inadequate to meet war emergencies.

PARIS, France, Jan. 7.—It is reported by French Government officers that Russia is negotiating with Turkey to obtain permission for the Russian fleet of seventy-six ships to pass through the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean.

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 7.—The Russian marines selected to guard the Russian Legation at Seoul, marched from Chemulpo to the Korean capital. They were refused transportation on the Japanese railway.

VICTORIA, Jan. 8.—One of the British cruisers on this station has been ordered to the Orient.

COLOMBIAN TROOPS ARE GATHERING AT CARTAGENA

COLON, Jan. 8.—There is much military activity at Savanilla and Cartagena. Two thousand troops have assembled at the latter point.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Minister Beaupre arrived yesterday. He says there is little danger of war on the isthmus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—General Reyes has received his answer from Secretary Hay regarding Colombia's claims on Panama. Secretary Hay declines to reopen the case.

GOV. TAFT AND PERSIAN GRAND VIZIER EN ROUTE

TOKYO, Jan. 8.—The Grand Vizier of Persia and Governor Taft of the Philippines were passengers on the S. S. Korea leaving yesterday for San Francisco via Honolulu.

HARRIMAN IN CONTROL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—E. H. Harriman has been elected president of the Union Pacific.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION WILL GREET GOV. TAFT

At a meeting of the directors of the Merchants' Association yesterday arrangements were discussed for the entertainment of Secretary of War Taft, when he arrives in Honolulu on the Korea January 15th.

Following out the plan in vogue in San Francisco and eastern cities, the directors met to discuss the affairs of the association at luncheon, given at the Young Hotel by Secretary Helm. Because of the impossibility of raising the stay of the steamer in port, no definite arrangements could be made for the entertainment of Governor Taft. It was decided however that the directors in a body should act as a reception committee and meet Secretary Taft when the steamer arrives, and tender him the services of the association.

If the Korea remains in port a sufficient length of time it is planned to take Governor Taft for a visit to Pearl Harbor, and to the various sites discussed for a military post in Honolulu. It was expected at one time that he might be induced to remain in Honolulu for a short time, but as the nomination for Secretary of War has already gone to the Senate, and Secretary Root is anxious to retire immediately, it is felt that this is now impossible. Governor Taft had been expected to arrive in Washington on January 1st.

It is possible also that Governor Carter will give a luncheon for Governor Taft upon his arrival in Honolulu.

The Merchants' Association also discussed the question of the merchandise tax, which goes into effect with the county law. A committee of three was appointed to investigate the matter and secure the sentiment of the members in regard to the law. No definite action will be taken until after the decision by the Supreme Court upon the legality of the county law. A separate suit may be decided upon to test the legality of the merchandise license law.

SMALL BLAZE NEAR OIL TANKS

Fire at a few minutes past midnight rushed to a fire box and turned in an alarm. This brought out the Palama fire wagon, but an "all out" signal sent them back home before they could reach the scene. The shack had been used by Chinese for roasting pigs and ducks and it is supposed that they left a fire burning there when they went home last night, although one person stated that the fire had started on the outside of the building. Although the blaze was but fifteen feet from one of the oil tanks Manager Baker stated that the tanks were in no danger. The damage will amount to about \$300.



JURORS CHOSEN FROM DIRECTORY OFTEN FAIL

Large Number of Ineligibles on the Panel Should Have Been Taken From the Lists of Registered Voters.

The new jury law passed at the session of 1903 does not appear to be working well, or, perhaps it might be more correct to say, to be well worked. Yesterday's breakdown of the regular trial panel of the criminal division before Judge Robinson, so that enough men were not left upon it even to draw a single jury from, is not by a great deal the first example of weakness in the new system.

At the term just closed there were instances of summoned jurors being called into the trial box only to prove lacking in qualifications for jury duty. One of the latest such occurred in the empanelling of the jury for the Jones murder trial, when a member of the panel stepped down and out on his admission that he was ignorant of the English language.

Judge Robinson yesterday had to excuse a man who had been summoned because he was not a citizen, and another because he was neither a voter nor of voting age. How many he should have to excuse if it had come to the language test is impossible to say, but there is good authority for saying that of the present year's jury list, numbering 250 names, for the First Circuit, 25 per cent do not understand the English language.

Yet the law—Act 38 of the Legislature of 1903, being "An Act Providing for the Drawing, Summoning and Empanelling of Grand and Trial Juries"—states the following among the qualifications of a juror:

"1. If he is a male citizen of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii; of the age of twenty-one years, and possesses the qualifications of a voter," etc.

"2. If he can understandingly speak, read and write the English language."

While a person is declared not competent to act as a juror:

"3. Who does not possess the qualifications prescribed by the preceding section."

Section 6 of the Act provides that "The Judge or Judges of each Circuit Court shall, prior to the first day of December of each calendar year, appoint for the next calendar year two persons as Jury Commissioners, who shall be voters of the Circuit, well known to be of opposite politics and of good reputation for intelligence, morality and integrity. Should a vacancy occur in the office of a Jury Commissioner at any time, the Circuit Judge or Judges shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy. For the time actually and necessarily employed in the performance of his duties, each Jury Commissioner shall be allowed by the Court or Judge five dollars per day, to be paid in the same manner as fees of jurors."

Section 7 directs how the Jury Commissioners shall perform their duty. It is unnecessary here to quote more than two sentences, with the explanation that it is provided further on that the list in the First Circuit shall contain 250 instead of 150 names. The section says:

"The Jury Commissioners of each Circuit shall, before the fifteenth day of December in each year, or at any subsequent time if omitted or neglected before such day, make a list of persons to serve as jurors in the Circuit Court of the Circuit for the ensuing year.

They shall proceed to select and list from the citizens, voters and residents of the several precincts in the Circuit, as near as may be according to and in proportion with the respective number of registered voters last registered in each of such precincts, the names of one hundred and fifty persons who, in

THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading Honolulu Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with some one he can depend upon.

If mixed up in any law suit, a good responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on a prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

The test that tells the tale of merit is the test of friends and neighbors.

Honolulu people endorse Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can you ask for better evidence?

Read this case:

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in the States?

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

KONA IN FINE SHAPE

An assignment of leases of former Kona Sugar Company's lands, filed yesterday afternoon, indicates that the new Kona plantation has stripped itself of some unwieldy incumbrances and now enters the field with its rental expenses reduced from about \$12,000 to \$2000 per annum.

There were sixteen leases enumerated in the assignment which were turned over by Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee for the Kona Plantation, to Charles J. Falk. With these leases off its books the Kona plantation is now in a position to go ahead as a corporation on a basis which will insure its running in first class shape.

"One of the reasons for the plantation getting into trouble before," said Mr. Hutchins yesterday, "was on account of the leases that were of little practical benefit to it, and the high rentals imposed. Another trouble was that some of the most available lands for the growing of cane were neglected. Leases were made scattering the plantation from one end of the district to the other. Mr. Horner, who made a report on the plantation, said that cane had been planted in scattered places on the lower end which practically precluded the transportation of the product to the mill. Mr. Horner said the policy of planting cane in this manner should be condemned and stamped out."

The reports made on the material by John Watt and Albert Horner were extremely favorable, and the Honolulu Iron Works report on the mill was also favorable to us.

"The former management seemed to work on the plan that they had to lease the entire district of Kona to build up the plantation and made many leases which were most unsatisfactory, and this method contributed in no small measure to the wrecking of the property."

"I have assigned sixteen of the leases, having had five favorable legal opinions as to my right to do so, and have thereby stripped the plantation of unwieldy attachments. Had I held on to the leases after December 31, I would have been liable for the rents. It was absolutely necessary to get rid of them. This reduces our yearly rental liabilities \$10,864. I have retained the mill site leases, some of the Greenwell leases and other minor leases and these now form the basis of the new plantation proposition. The other property owners are willing to stand by me, and are ready to make new leases whenever I desire to take them up."

"The Kona plantation can now go ahead. We expect to plant between 300 and 500 acres this year, the same next year and so on. We have a mill, complete railroad and between 700 and 1000 acre of lease lands and about 1000 acres of fee simple lands."

MACARTHUR WILL NOT SAY A WORD

The Chronicle says: Major General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Division of the Pacific, returned yesterday on the liner Siberia from a month's sojourn in and about Honolulu. He was accompanied by his wife, and his aide, Colonel Parker W. West. General MacArthur's object in visiting the Islands was to examine and report upon proposed sites for military posts, and he said yesterday that scarcely a foot of the Island of Oahu was left un-inspected by himself and the board of army officers who went to Hawaii to investigate the need of fortifications.

"The Islands and particularly Oahu," said General MacArthur, "are of vast importance from a military standpoint, and will no doubt be looked after by this Government. We inspected all parts of Oahu except the very mountain tops, but visited none of the other islands. I am not prepared to say where the military posts may be situated, nor how many may be established. All that information is to be embodied in the report compiled by the board and to be submitted to the authorities at Washington."

General MacArthur, while in a good humor, would not discuss the matter of his recent alleged interview at Honolulu, in which he was made to say that war with Germany was probable in the near future. "I have nothing to say about it," he remarked. "I cannot discuss the matter at all," he added.

WILL SEE CARTER AND HOLLOWAY

The Republican Territorial Executive committee held a short meeting last evening at headquarters to suggest appointments in Superintendent Holloway's department. The matter of the assistant superintendent was deferred until a committee, which was appointed last night, had conferred with Governor Carter and Superintendent Holloway.

Half a dozen minor appointments, principally for the land department, were taken up and disposed of.

JURY GOES TO PIECES

Lack of jurors prevented any business, except to fill the panel, from being done before Judge Robinson yesterday. When the roll was called, all of the jurors answered present except J. A. M. Johnson, E. S. Cunha, D. H. Davis, Wm. K. Hauhahua, Harry Asch, Albert Barnes, Frank Barwick, John H. Craig, R. Ralph Helm, E. Wells Peterson and N. H. Spitzer, who, the court stated, were excused for the term. Edward P. O'Brien was excused until the 8th, and Edward Dekum until the 18th inst. One of those excused is not a citizen, while another is under voting age.

There being but ten jurors remaining, the court ordered a special venire to issue for fourteen more. Fifty names from the jury list were placed in the box and then these fourteen were drawn therefrom to appear at 10 o'clock this morning and serve as trial jurors for the term.

Samuel Kaloha, Geo. L. Desha, Jr., Manuel Miranda, Samuel Ehrlich, L. C. Brown, John C. Lane, Daniel Kahoolau, William Dunbar, Henry Napua, H. R. Macfarlane, Jr., W. L. Fletcher, Abraham L. Shaw, John Isaac, J. C. Cohen.

Mr. Ehrlich served on the late grand jury and Mr. Lane is a member of the Board of Health.

The order stated that the venire was to be issued to the High Sheriff of the Territory and the Sheriff of the County of Oahu.

The ten jurors on the original panel not excused temporarily or for the term are Hiram Kasaha, James D. Dougherty, J. M. Dowsett, A. R. Gurrey, Jr., Willard E. Brown, John J. Egan, James J. Morris, Arthur W. Rice, Geo. B. McClellan and Albert Lucas.

THE CIVIL SIDE

Judge De Bolt heard jury-waived cases all day.

F. J. Testa vs. Mary Ann Lee, administratrix of the estate of Amalia Joy, was assigned to Judge Gear, as Judge De Bolt is disqualified.

J. M. Vivas was given judgment for \$1 in his suit against Cecil Brown, administrator of the estate of William Phillips, deceased. A. G. Correa, counsel for plaintiff, noted an appeal. W. L. Stanley, counsel for defendant, paid the dollar in court. Mr. Vivas sued for \$25 services in connection with issuing a marriage license to the deceased, besides the regulation fee of \$1 due him as agent. The plea he offered was that Phillips insisted on fetching him from house to office at great inconvenience to him, outside of office hours, to give him the license.

W. T. Rawlins for defendant withdrew the appeal in the case of H. T. James, assignee of the Honolulu Paint & Wall Paper Co., against Goo Hoy.

COURT NOTES

Judge De Bolt approved the accounts of H. M. von Holt, executor of the estate of Frank Brown, deceased, which were filed November 27 last. They showed receipts \$363.32, payments \$810.61, balance \$352.81.

Cecil Brown, attorney for Bruce Cartwright, trustee, has filed a brief in the matter of the disputed shares of Waikuku stock in the estate of the late Thomas Cummings.

The Supreme Court, on the application of C. W. Ashford for defendant, yesterday afternoon issued a writ of prohibition to stay execution in the debt case of W. W. Dimond & Co. vs. Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole.

THE FEDERAL COURT

Judge Dole completed the hearing of testimony in the admiralty suit of Donovan vs. American schooner Encore yesterday afternoon and appointed Saturday for argument.

W. B. Mallig, as United States Commissioner, yesterday afternoon began taking testimony in the admiralty case of Jackson vs. American barkentine Encore, in which the libellant claims \$5000 damages for personal injury at sea caused by the parting of sheets alleged to have been rotten.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONER

Among the interesting personages aboard the Oceanic steamship Sonoma yesterday was C. A. Green, a World's Fair commissioner, who is returning to St. Louis from a tour of the Orient, including the Philippines, Japan, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula. Mr. Green was associated with Hon. John Barrett as the representative of the World's Fair, until the latter was reassigned to the diplomatic corps. Since then Mr. Green has been acting alone. Mr. Green met F. W. Macfarlane, Hawaii's Commissioner to the World's Fair, during his brief stay.

First War Correspondent e.t.

The first of the war correspondents for the expected Russo-Japan war arrived yesterday on the Sonoma from Australia, and will continue his voyage today in the Nippon Maru. The correspondent is F. A. McKenzie of the London Daily Mail, who was sent to Australia last year to study the economic conditions of the Commonwealth. Mrs. McKenzie accompanies him. He deplores the labor conditions in Australia, saying the organizations are attempting to solve the question by a return to the restrictions and regulations of the medieval guilds.

By the Act of Congress approved the 20th day of April, 1900, entitled "An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii," the United States of America, by virtue of Sec. 51 of Chapter 6 of said Act, granted unto the Territory of Hawaii the possession, use and control of all public property theretofore ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the Joint Resolution of Annexation. Consequently the possession, use and control of the tug Eleu is in the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, and

LARGE JAPANESE FORCE READY TO LAND IN KOREA

In View of Disturbances the Russians Are Sending Troops That Way Also.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM).

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 6.—Owing to disturbances in Korea between Japanese and the inhabitants, a Russian regiment has been dispatched to that country.

CHEFOO, Jan. 6.—Eight thousand Japanese troops are off Masampho, ready to land.

Russia is secretly advancing troops from Manchuria.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Russia's chief demand is for the establishment of a neutral zone in northern Korea. Japan resists the proposal and it is thought here that Russia will yield the point.

SEOUL, Jan. 6.—Thirty-five American marines have arrived here to protect the legation. Seventy more are expected. The situation is critical.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—It is asserted here that Admiral Evans was instructed to remove his warships from Yokohama to Honolulu so as to discourage the impression that the United States was supporting Japan. Russia is pleased at this evidence of neutrality.

TOKIO, Jan. 5.—The publication of news regarding movements of troops and ships has been prohibited. It is said that 35,000 men are to be sent to Korea. Russia's reply to Japan's last proposals has not yet been received.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The Russian reply to Japan makes many concessions, it is stated, and there are hopes that Japan will accept. A peaceful issue is now regarded as possible.

COUNTY ACT HIT HARD BY A LEGAL OPINION

Deputy Attorney General Peters Deems Transfer of Tug Eleu Would Be Illegal and Suggests Asking Federal Advice.

An opinion of the Attorney General's department, written by Deputy Peters, was rendered on Monday to the Superintendent of Public Works relative to the Government tug Eleu. It will be remembered that Governor Carter, in a news interview last week, mentioned the disposition of the vessel as a problem the administration was considering.

To what extent the possession, use and control of the Territory of Hawaii over the tug Eleu can be exercised is a matter of deep consideration. The Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii has now before it, in the matter of the Territory of Hawaii, upon the relation of the Attorney General, Lorin Andrews, against the Superintendents of the County of Oahu, the question as to whether or not property held by the Territory of Hawaii under Section 51 of Chapter 6 of the Organic Act can be transferred to the county government.

The author of the opinion, however, disclaims intention of anticipating the decision of the Supreme Court. Therefore, he bases his advice against transferring the tugboat to the County of Oahu, not upon that far-reaching ground but upon simpler grounds to the effect that Oahu has no more right to receive possession of the Eleu than any other county. Mr. Peters in conclusion gives the cautious advice that the Attorney General of the United States be consulted as to the disposition of the old vessel. The full text of his opinion follows:

THE OPINION.
Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 4, 1904.
Hon. C. S. Holloway, Supt. of Public Works, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: In reply to your verbal request for an opinion from this department as to whether or not it is your duty to transfer to the County of Oahu the steam-going tug Eleu, I have the honor to say:

By the Act of Congress dated the 7th day of July, 1898 (30 Statutes at Large 760), entitled "Joint Resolution to Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," the Government of the Republic of Hawaii did cede absolutely, without reserve, the absolute fee and ownership of all public Government or Crown Lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment and all other property, of every kind and description, belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereto appertaining.

By the Act of Congress approved the 20th day of April, 1900, entitled "An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii," the United States of America, by virtue of Sec. 51 of Chapter 6 of said Act, granted unto the Territory of Hawaii the possession, use and control of all public property theretofore ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the Joint Resolution of Annexation. Consequently the possession, use and control of the tug Eleu is in the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, and

Further, under Paragraph 4 of Sec. 51 of the County Act, the Territorial Board of Public Institutions is given control of all harbors and wharves within the Territory, and all matters of pilotage or towage, under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, and

(Continued on page 2.)

SUPERVISORS PASS SALARIES FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT

**Provide Also for Employment of Lunas to Work
Prisoners—Salaries Remain as at Present.
\$1500 Per Month for Expenses.**

The Board of Supervisors provided for salaries and expenses of the courts at last evening's meeting, and also arranged for the working of the convicts in Oahu Prison. The salaries of the officers of the First Circuit Court will remain as they are now, the reductions decided upon at last week's meeting not being carried out.

An appropriation of \$1500 per month has been made for Juror's fees and for incidentals, which it is claimed will not be sufficient.

WORK FOR PRISONERS.

Warden Henry appeared before the Board at the evening session in regard to pay of outside prison lunas. He stated that the prisoners could not be worked now because of lack of guards. Although Territorial prisoners he thought they might be loaned to the county. He said also that rations and clothing would have to be provided for county prisoners, the County Act requiring the counties to pay fifty cents a day for keep of prisoners. Supervisor Gilman suggested that it would be better if the County maintained the prison and charged the Territory for care of prisoners, as it would be a profitable undertaking.

County Attorney Rawlins said that it was a question if the County could provide for luns until the Sheriff had taken over his office. Sheriff Brown is on Oahu and has not qualified.

Finally, upon motion of Mr. Gilman the Board authorized the employment of not more than seven lunas at \$2.50 per day, to be under the road supervisor, provided that the prisoners be loaned to the County by the Territory.

Warden Henry will see the Governor today and make a request for the loan of the prisoners to the County.

BOND APPROVED.

The bond of Andrew Brown, Superintendent of Water Works, was approved, also that of the district magistrate of Waialua.

JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The salary of the first clerk in the First Circuit was fixed at \$150, second clerk at \$133 and the remaining three clerks at \$100 per month.

Supervisor Lucas moved to increase the three Circuit Court clerks to \$125 per month, and the second deputy, J. A. Thompson, to \$150 per month, but the motion was defeated.

The salaries of three stenographers were fixed at \$200 per month instead of \$150 as had been previously decided upon. Mr. Lucas said it was not true that the stenographers made an abundance of money outside their regular work. He said also that competent stenographers were needed, that Judge Gear and Judge Humphreys had employed "wahine stenographers" at \$125 per month, and one of them couldn't transcribe her notes and so the Supreme Court couldn't hear an important case. He said that experts were needed, and the men now working had years of experience. Both lawyers and judges wanted them retained at the old salary. Supervisor Gilman supported the motion, saying that although they were trying to economize, this was a case where special work is required and no retrenchment policy could be carried out at the expense of the courts.

MAHOE IN OPPOSITION.

Supervisor Mahoe opposed the \$200 salary, and said that \$150 was sumcient. He said the Governor wanted them to retrench, and that if they spent all their money on salaries there would be nothing left of the \$520,000 for roads and bridges. Supervisor Robinson said correct court reports were necessary, and Supervisor Harvey said he was willing to divide the difference and fix the salary at \$175. He also said that outside people had no business to come and tell the Supervisors their duty.

Mr. Lucas suggested calling upon the Attorney-General, who was present, to talk upon the question of salaries. Mahoe objected and said the Supervisors had enough experience. Lucas replied that he was still looking for more, and Mahoe retorted that they could call on their own stenographer. Mr. Thielin made a statement to the effect that in the States \$200 per month was the rule, and that he had never done court work for less than that amount. Besides, the regular price for transcript was twenty cents per folio, while the stenographers here were allowed to charge but twelve cents. He also stated that neither Jones nor Horner would work for \$150 per month and that there were only four court stenographers in the islands, and if these three quit the courts would be tied up in a knot.

The stenographers were then passed at \$200 each.

The interpreters were fixed as follows: Two Hawaiian, \$150 per month each; Chinese, \$150; Japanese, \$150; Portuguese, \$125. The salaries formerly decided upon were \$25 less for each man.

The salaries of the bailiffs were fixed at \$25 each. On motion of Mr. Gilman an appropriation of \$1500 per month for jury fees and incidentals was made for ten months. Mr. Gilman suggested that each judge be allowed \$5,000, but this was considered impracticable. Mr. Rawlins said he was doubtful if \$1500 per month would be sufficient to pay for three petit juries and a grand jury, particularly if the three murder trials are held in one month. The appropriation was passed, however, as it could be changed at any time. An adjournment until ten o'clock this morning was then taken.

THE MORNING MEETING.

At the opening of the morning session, Supervisor Lucas reported that

KID JURORS SHOW UP LAUNDRY PROBLEM

More Funny Work On 1904 Jury List.

When the roll of jurors was called after the return of the special venire before Judge Robinson yesterday, two more "kids" were discovered among those summoned from the jury list of this year. George L. Desha, Jr., was excused, being less than 10 years of age. Manuel Miranda was also excused, being only 16 years of age or barely out of the truant officer's jurisdiction.

Abraham L. Shaw was excused on a doctor's certificate, and H. R. Macfarlane, Jr., for business reasons. Hiram Kaeha was excused until the 18th Inst. Samuel Ehrlich was excused for the term, having been a member of the Territorial grand jury last term.

John C. Lane did not plead his statutory exemption as a member of the Board of Health.

Judge Robinson, commenting on the appearance of minors on the summoned panel, said it would be necessary to appoint guardians over them to collect their fees for attendance.

COMPLAINANT BALIKED.

Kapaki Palaua was put on trial charged with abduction. W. S. Fleming appeared for the Territory, and S. F. Chillingworth for the defendant. The following jurors were found satisfactory, being the first twelve drawn: John Isaac, Albert Lucas, Arthur W. Rice, W. L. Fletcher, Henry Napua, John C. Lane, John J. Egan, James Nott, Jr., James D. Dougherty, J. C. Cohen, H. C. Brown and Wm. Dunbar.

The prosecution rested, and the defense had well started before noon recess. Defendant was indicted last term for the abduction of one Ane Lillikani, a female child. The complaining witness on the stand testified contrary to what was expected. A verdict of not guilty was the result.

An Choy forfeited a bond in \$250 for selling lottery tickets.

CIVIL SUITS.

Manuahi vs. Mele Kauapea, replevin, before Judge De Bolt, resulted in judgment for defendant. No appearance for plaintiff, whose original counsel was the late S. K. Ka-ne; Douthitt for defendant-appellant.

In each of two assumpsit suits of Chun Ah See vs. Wong Ewal, the plea in bar was sustained and the appeal dismissed. Matthewman for plaintiff. The defense was reprimanded and discharged upon his showing that he had a job on a plantation and was going to work in two days. The other two were punished with fines and the costs of court.

In spite of the two fishmarkets, we have had more trouble than ever with fish-peddlers. Nine times out of ten the fish hawked about by these men are those which have lain on the slabs in the market until practically unsalable owing to the presence of fresher fish, and are then taken by these peddlers and sold about the city. Invariably these fish are unfit for food. Three offenders have been caught violating the law by peddling fish and we have prosecuted in court and secured a conviction in each case. One man being a new hand at the business was reprimanded and discharged upon his showing that he had a job on a plantation and was going to work in two days. The other two were punished with fines and the costs of court.

A new source of trouble which until the last three months has assumed no very great proportions is the number of laundries which have been started principally in the large tenement houses by Japanese. The law requires that all washing for hire be done at the Government wash-houses at Iwilei, though the ironing may be done anywhere. These Japanese, however, were working on such a small scale, washing as a rule for one or more persons, that they hardly came within the pale of the law. A new phase developed which has forced us to take action, and that was that in places where there was no sewer the cesspools were filled by these washerwomen allowing the tape to run full force for hours at a time. For the last three months the excavator service has been hard pushed to keep even and at times was unable to do so. We made one arrest and secured a conviction and expect shortly to make others, though evidence is hard to get.

The Government sewer in Nuuanu avenue from Kukui street to the Queen Hotel has been subscribed for by the property owners, and if the entire system of the city is not completed by funds appropriated for this purpose in the Loan Act, this piece of sewer will be laid at private expense.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) C. H. TRACY,
City Sanitary Officer and Inspector of Cemeteries.

Mr. Winston asked why the inspectors were changed round from one district to another.

Dr. Cooper gave the reply, which seemed satisfactory to the questioner, to the effect that an inspector was liable to become less strict the more he became acquainted with the residents of a district.

The president also spoke of the wash-house question. An application had been received from a Japanese for quarters in the wash-houses at Iwilei,

but the accommodations there were full. Something should be done rather than allow new laundries to be started in residence sections. He suggested a cottage in the vicinity for the applicant, as a temporary expedient. If the Government was going to run that department it ought to do it properly.

On motion of Mr. Winston, seconded by Mr. Smith, the matter was referred to the committee appointed to confer with the Board of Supervisors relative to district physicians.

MURKIN WORK ON THE THOMAS.

This morning the transport Thomas will return to her slip at Folsom-street wharf from Hunter's point dry dock and begin loading supplies for Honolulu, Guam and Manila. Extraordinary haste will be exercised in getting the Thomas ready to sail, for comparative little time remains. Superintendent Dunn of the transport dock expects to work a force of stevedores day and night until the big vessel is in readiness.

She is scheduled to sail on January 1st. Four thousand tons of supplies will be taken, and her saloon passenger accommodations have already been arranged. Only a comparatively small number of troops will sail on the Thomas.—Chronicle.

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and drugstores. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DELEGATE FIGHTS AND SPENDS NIGHT IN JAIL

Secretary Atkinson received the following cablegram last night:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—9 p. m. To Secretary Atkinson, Honolulu: Ask my friends to suspend judgment until you receive letter.

KUHIO.

The above refers to the statements in the following press dispatches:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole, Hawaiian Delegate to Congress, was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct, as a result of an altercation with Charles Clarke. The dispute was over a personal matter. On being arrested Kalanianaole claimed that as a member of Congress he was exempt from arrest and he declined to put up any bail, demanding to be released without. His demand was denied and he spent the night in jail, dining on coffee and sandwiches. He was taken to the court this morning in the Black Maria with other prisoners. The trial of his case was continued to Thursday morning.

Charles Clarke was formerly a Honolulu lawyer who varied practice with farming. He was a candidate for the position of assistant and adviser to the Delegate at the time it was proposed that the commercial bodies pay the expenses of such a man if the Delegate wanted him. Clarke went to Washington, it is said, on his own responsibility, though he may represent certain business interests. His family are living at Kaimuki.

NOT MUCH CHANCE FOR COUNTY BILL

(Mall Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26—The fate of the bill, making the county act valid, when Congress assembles again January 4, seems to be uncertain.

Ex-Minister Hatch left Washington several days ago and there is now no one here to press it before the two houses of Congress.

Those who under ordinary circumstances might have taken hold and helped the legislation along, are now holding aloof, after receiving knowledge from the islanders of opinions entertained there about it.

Those at all familiar with the ways of legislation here know that a bill never becomes law unless there is some one earnestly pushing it. Senator Mitchell gave notice of his intention to call the bill up again at an early date. He may yet try to do so but if any of the Senators, some of whom are already aware of the different views about the wisdom of Minister Hatch's trip here choose to, they can effectively block it.

The same is true in the House. The bill might pass there easily but if there is any effort exerted to call attention to the real situation in the islands, it apparently could be easily beaten.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

LAWYER LEWIS AT WASHINGTON

A. Lewis, Jr., of the law firm of Smith & Lewis, returned yesterday on the Sierra from a business trip to Washington. He appeared before Congress in the matter of the Hawaiian Electric franchise which has been favorably reported both from House and Senate committees. Mr. Lewis was in Washington with Mr. Hatch, and reports that the latter is in New York with the intention of remaining some time longer. The county bill, Mr. Lewis says, has been favorably reported by the Senate and House committees, and he has no doubt but that it will be passed within a short time.

"There was nothing secret about my trip," said Mr. Lewis at the Alexander Young Hotel yesterday. "I went to Washington on behalf of the Hawaiian Electric Co. to secure Congressional approval of the franchise granted by the legislature. There was not the slightest trouble, the bill was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Thursday, and by the House Committee on the Friday before the holidays.

Congress adjourned on Saturday, so I completed my work just in the nick of time. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Foraker and in the House by Delegate Kubo.

"Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Porto Rico and Pacific Islands, is a mighty good friend of Hawaii, as is also Mr. Edgar L. Hamilton, chairman of the House Committee on Territories.

"Mr. Hatch was in New York when I left Washington, and he is to remain there for some time on a vacation visit.

The county bill was given the unanimous approval of the Senate Committee before I left and had been sent back to the Senate. In the House it had been referred to a sub-committee which has given the law a most thorough and exhaustive study. The House will undoubtedly report the bill favorably the first thing after Congress convenes. I happened to be present when a report was being made by the House sub-committee and the members spoke in the highest terms of the law. There was no opposition to it in the Senate, only a request that such an important measure be not rushed through without proper time for study, as it effected a change in the Organic Act.

"Prince Cupid is doing very well in Washington. He made a good move at the start by trading seats with Representative Hemmenway. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Territories by Speaker Cannon, along with delegates from other Territories.

"The people in Washington like to meet him and treat him very nicely. So far as race prejudice is concerned, there is none in the Capitol. He attends meetings of House Committees and when he appears before the Senate Committee is given courteous treatment.

Miss Alice Campbell is treated in a seven-foot canvas of the Princess David Kawananakoa. This shows her to be advancing towards one with a smiling face and a merry welcome and the artist has caught this impression well.

As a companion picture to this there is a portrait of Prince David and another of the baby princess, Kapiolani, showing the latter seated in a baby's high chair and with her chubby little hands grasping idly the chair table.

Miss Alice Campbell is treated in a three-fourths length portrait. Miss Campbell is dressed in white and the artist has thoroughly mastered a wistful, sad expression on her face, which is characteristic of her.

There are portraits of Samuel Parker and Mrs. Samuel Parker. Col. Sam wears a very dignified expression and Mrs. Parker's portrait gives a clever image of her in black evening dress.

The late W. H. Cornwell is also shown. The portrait of Col. Cornwell was made from a photograph.

Miss Rose Cunha is the subject of a very novel picture. Her face is painted over a kimono dotted with dragons. The effect is pleasing.

A fine picture is one of F. M. Becktel, the immigration inspector. To appreciate this it must be seen but the artist has got as near a likeness as is possible on a canvas.

The artist also shows two very clever studies, entitled "Sudden Lights" and "Rosy."

Mr. Sandona's work is nearly completed in Hawaii and he will soon return to San Francisco.

"The National Republican Committee was in session in Washington while I was there, and there was quite a Hanna boom. If he had been a candidate he might have made a good run.

"The people in Washington like to meet him and treat him very nicely.

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Mr. Lewis also was in attendance at the Supreme Court during the argument on the Northern Securities Case.

Hawaiian Gazette

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu
U. S. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, M.D.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	\$5.00
Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	5.00
Per Year, Foreign	6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

STATEHOOD.

Whitelaw Reid shares with a great many thoughtful citizens who live in the insular territories of the United States, doubt as to the wisdom of giving them Statehood. But he goes too far in expressing the view that Statehood will be denied them on that account. The admission of States is not so much a philosophical as a political consideration as was shown, for example, in the admission of the "rotten borough" territory of Nevada.

When a party is in power, with a vital measure in hand, needs two more votes in the Senate with which to carry the measure by a safe margin and protect it afterwards, that party looks about for a territory in political sympathy with it and, finding one, proceeds to admit it to the Union. Nevada, with a small and transient population, was requisitioned during the Civil War to reinforce a certain policy in Congress. Broadly speaking the policy was good at the time for the country, though Nevada at the present day neither dignifies nor embellishes the Council of States and the rest of the Union would be glad to see her become a Territory again.

Such an opportunity may not be presented to Hawaii for a long time, but it is almost certain to come. In the meantime the Islands should be prepared, as far as possible, with an industrious white population, so that the privilege of Statehood, when established, will not be abused.

VEGETARIANISM.

Vegetarianism was the subject of debate yesterday by the Problem Club. The doctrine has, at all times, found strong advocates but there is something to be said on both sides. The structure of the teeth seems to indicate that man was intended to eat a miscellaneous diet, to enjoy the edible things of earth, air and sea. On the other hand the general nature of the intestines favor the vegetarian theory. The apes, which are nearest to man, are wholly vegetarian in diet.

Animal food is said to be injurious to the nervous system, to cause gout and appendicitis, to favor the formation of stone in the kidney and the calcination of the blood vessels, to produce corpulence, chronic constipation and similar diseases. But it has been proved that many of these afflictions are not inconsistent with a vegetarian regimen. Another objection to animal food—or "flesh" as the anti's call it—is that it is calculated to breed intestinal worms, the tapeworm, trichinosis, anthrax and the like. But this is only true of meat which has begun to ferment or has not been well cooked. Besides, the same perils beset the vegetarian. In Japan, the country of intensified farming, one is warned not to eat native grown vegetables and he does well who heeds and thus escapes an overdose of earth salts. Earth fruits and farinaceous foods of any origin often contain the eggs of worms which develop in the intestines to injurious parasites and poisoning may also be caused by ergot mushrooms, melons or full-grown potatoes. Thus we see that vegetable food requires the same precautions as animal food. The former, therefore, offers no particular advantage when compared with the latter, and has the further disadvantage, as a writer in the New York Tribune lately pointed out, of requiring a larger amount of food, thus overloading the stomach, which leads to many diseases. There are, however, various instances such as corpulence, in which a vegetarian diet has been found beneficial.

Troops off Masampho, Korea, ready to land are a reminder of last week's dispatch announcing the departure for that port of six Japanese cruisers. If the news is true about the troops, the cruisers must have gone to convoy several transports.

An interpreter of the Board of Supervisors is not needed but some interpreter needs a job. The native theory of public office being a private snap is hard to eradicate. Wherever it gets a chance to apply itself there will be graft.

Let us all suspend judgment until we hear from Lawyer Clark's solar plexus.

If Russia offered Turkey a million dollars to let the Black Sea fleet into the Mediterranean, the Porte might be inclined to say yes. But Great Britain would have the final word and the changes are that the Russians would not go far.

A LABOR POINT

Loewe & Company of Danbury, Connecticut, a large manufacturer of hats, with a wholesale trade, was boycotted by the Hatters' Union of that place, and the American Federation of Labor extended the boycott all over the country. Instead of folding their hands and quietly submitting, Loewe & Co. showed fight. The boycotting union was broken up. Its members were sued for damages in the Supreme Court of Danbury and in the United States Circuit Court, and, under a law of Connecticut, money and other property to the amount and value of a hundred and ninety thousand dollars was attached to protect any judgments that might be recovered. The attachments were sustained by the courts, after a fierce controversy. Now, the San Francisco Labor Council, which sent out blacklisting circulars against the firm, is about to be sued, and a heavy claim prosecuted against it.

In connection with injunctions, with successful damage suits in Great Britain and in various parts of the United States, with the punishment of corrupt walking-delegates, and with the voluntary action of American unionist wage-earners, these last proceedings are an augury for the elimination of the dangerous elements in union organizations.

FRAUDS EXPOSED AND STOPPED.

It has been noticed in the Advertiser that President Roosevelt has insisted upon and enforced official integrity in the administration of the Federal Government and has practically adopted a standard of patriotism that has produced a salutary effect upon municipal and state government and has exercised a beneficial influence upon the business of the country. A few of the instances by which this vindication of American institutions has been illustrated may be profitably studied.

The report of Mr. Bristow upon the postal frauds was unusually thorough and inspiring. The principal charges were against George W. Beavers, Superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowances; Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General and also the secretary of the Republican National Committee and editor of the Salt Lake Tribune; State Senator George E. Green of Binghamton, New York; August W. Machen, Superintendent of Free Delivery; ex-Assistant Attorney-General J. N. Tyner, and ex-Congressman Driggs of Brooklyn. There were three indictments against Tyner, fourteen against Machen, eight against Beavers, and one each against Green and Driggs. In all, there were forty-four indictments found against thirty-one persons, ten of whom were connected with the postal service. Four officers and employees were removed and thirteen resigned.

This is a very complete showing for one investigation, which President Roosevelt compelled. It is estimated that persons under indictment collected from three to four hundred thousand dollars out of their criminal practices. Their methods were varied and profitable not only to themselves but to individuals and corporations with which they connived. One method adopted by postal officials was to demand money or stock from parties furnishing supplies to the postal department, which were ordered in extravagant quantities. For example, Machen was interested in carriers' straps and satchels, in letter box fasteners, in indicators, and other small articles, which were most profusely used. He had been nine years in the business, and, in 1896 and 1897, had been subjected to futile investigations by committees of Congress; but at last he was caught. Another mode was to permit the illegitimate use of the mails by concerns, one of which, it is estimated fraudulently made three millions out of the public

The General Land Office and its branches have also been investigated, by an average of fifty-eight special agents, with the result that, in 1903, nine hundred land entries were cancelled, in Oregon four indictments were found against a lady commissioner and three of her assistants, and, in the Northern District of California three persons were convicted of subornation of perjury in procuring entries under the timber and stone act. John A. Benson, of San Francisco, who has been in trouble before on account of his large operations in public lands, has also been indicted in Washington. Another kind of fraud has been attacked by the indictment of United States Senator Charles H. Dierlich of Nebraska for taking compensation for securing the appointment of Jacob Fisher as postmaster of Hastings, Nebraska, where the Senator resides. On this last charge, public sentiment is divided.

Bribery, which is the worst offence against the nation, or any of its component parts, that can exist, has been successfully attacked in many places. In St. Louis, since March 27, 1902, there have been twenty convictions for this offence. At Grand Rapids, Michigan, recently, there were six conflicting water deals, which were proceeding at one time, and all of them were corruptly handled. State senators and aldermen were purchased outright. The influence of three local newspapers was bought for an aggregate sum of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Eight of the conspirators have confessed their crimes.

It seems that the reaction towards morality in the Twentieth Century, to which the Advertiser has frequently adverted, gathers headway as the years proceed, and, in this practical reform, President Roosevelt, who ignores politics in relation to his administrative duties and follows "the strenuous life," under the constitution and laws, wherever it leads him, is undoubtedly the chief figure. Ex-Senator Hill of New York will find better occupation in cleansing his own garments than in trying to throw mud upon the clothes of our spotless Executive.

Delegate Kubio is a handy man with his fists. In Europe he had occasion at least twice to knock a man down and now he has been haled into police court at Washington for punishing a Honolulu man named Clarke. At the rate our Delegate is progressing in the field of militant statesmanship, he will soon make Bill Huilhol enviable.

Salaries for the Nuuanu electric lighting station were fixed as follows: Superintendent, \$200; dynamo man, \$80; assistant dynamo man, \$65; station-keeper, \$55; three trimmers at \$55 each; linemen, \$70; lamp repairer and lineman, \$60; police fire alarm lineman, \$100.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Laughlin arrived on the S. S. Sierra to spend a vacation with their daughter, Mrs. E. F. Beardmore. Mr. Laughlin is connected with the Pacific Coast S. C. Co.

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Japan's Ministry to set hold of the warships she has purchased from Italy may account for her delay in beginning hostilities. War would tip up these ships. The news that British naval reserves have been sent to help navigate them to the Orient is indicative of haste and of the probability that the vessels will proceed under the British flag to the point of delivery. It will be remembered that when the Chilean warship Esmeralda called here in 1880 en route to Japan, she having been purchased by the latter country to use against China, she was manned by Chileans and flagged by Ecuador. With regard to British participation in the present affair, the officers and men listed are not likely to be of the regular navy, but are doubtless merchant seafarers who are registered in the Naval Reserves. Many such are to be found on all British passenger steamers calling at Honolulu.

TWO LARGE MATTERS

Kohala Water License and Proposed Land Exchange.

Governor Carter has completed his examination of the matter of the Kohala ditch license. In the course of his review he noted sundry amendments to the document as it came into his hands, which changed it in some important features as he deemed in the interest of the Territory. The Governor finally handed the license to Attorney General Andrews, to prepare a permanent draft for putting up at auction. It is likely it will be ready in time to have the sale about the middle of February, with thirty days' prior notice.

A proposal for securing the Boardman lot on Lunailio street as a site

for the Normal School building through exchange thereof of the Kapapala ranch lands on Hawaii is under consideration by the Governor. The Kapapala lands are under lease to the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., to expire in three years hence. They contain 172,000 acres, of which a vast proportion is useless. Some of it lies above the zone of vegetation on Mauna Loa, and some is covered with lava flows.

The owners of the ranch are willing to buy the Boardman property and deed it to the Government in exchange for a fee simple title to the Kapapala lands exclusive of a forest reservation constituting about an eighth of the area, also exclusive of land suitable for sugar cane cultivation which they are ready to lease from the Government at \$2 an acre. None of the area is considered suitable for homesteads or small farmers. Water for the stock brought many miles at great expense.

A statement furnished by the ranch owners shows that, if taken for ranch purposes, the cost of the property would be \$8,100, of which \$4,000 is for 2000 head of cattle and \$1,100 for 27 miles of fencing, leaving \$20,000 for the land. The Boardman property was appraised at \$40,000 some years ago.

Governor Carter said regarding this matter yesterday that he was generally opposed to land exchanges, yet it was desirable to procure a good site for the Normal School and this proposition did not appear unfair to the Territory.

F. M. Hatch has written Governor Carter after several days of acute suffering, obtained relief yesterday from his dentist. A badly abscessed tooth was the trouble.

Delegate Kubio cabled yesterday to his brother, Prince David Kawananakoa: "Arrested under misapprehension. Refused to put up bail. Preferred to stay in cell until vindicated."

Among people from the other Islands registered at the Alexander Young Hotel are Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Sandow, of Kauai, and E. Omsted, of Waimea, Kauai. Dr. Sandow has just returned from a tour of Europe and his wife joined him here. They will go to Kauai on today's steamer.

The Tax Appeal Court handed down its decisions yesterday, most of them practically splitting the difference between the assessor and the taxpayer. C. W. Booth won his appeal on the assessment of Faoua water, the court holding that the value he placed on it to sell to the Territory, through the Legislature, did not bind him for taxation purposes. It was also found that he had already been assessed for the water as appurtenant to his land holdings.

Oscar Johnson, a British sailor, was arrested yesterday and is being held at the police station for investigation. It is claimed that he deserted from a British ship in port.

Stories begin to grow current of Japanese excited over war rumors, besieging their consulate and even the cable office over the telephone lines for authentic information.

The report of A. C. True, Director of Experiment Stations, Washington, contains several pages relative to agriculture and forestry in Hawaii, with reference to the work of the local station.

Chicago authorities have written to "Governor Dole," in ignorance of Governor Carter's accession, bespeaking a lookout for Joe Diener who absconded with \$300 expense money and the proceeds of samples valued at \$800 belonging to Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett. A reward of \$100 is offered for the capture of Joe.

The Tax Appeal Court has decided the Rapid Transit Co.'s case. The company returned its property at \$425,417.24, which the assessor raised to \$1,055.60. The court makes it \$16,244.44. Several other decisions were handed down at the same time, some of them in favor of the taxpayers. Probably the Supreme Court will be given the last word in most of the tax appeals as usual.

Can Women Hold County Offices? Sec. 46 of Chapter II, Title 8 of the County Act, contains the following provision:

"No person shall be eligible to a county or district office unless of the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the Territory, and an elector of the county or district in which the duties of the office are to be exercised, and a resident therein for three years immediately preceding such election, etc."

This would appear to exclude women from holding any salaried county position, though the Board of Supervisors have not thus interpreted it.

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a great favorite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LAW BREVIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Wm. Savidge, Registrar of the Land Court, was licensed yesterday to practice law in the lower courts.

Prof. Koebel may return in the Sierra today, at the urgent desire of the Board of Agriculture, though latterly cabled to use his own discretion about coming back now.

The new parasites to combat the tree blight, which Prof. Koebel sent from the Coast in a recent steamer, are just beginning to hatch out. It will shortly be seen what they can do.

First District Magistrate Lyle A. Dickey, though accepting the loss of salary with resignation of spirit, intends to hold on to his commission. It will not expire until the summer of 1905, so that his tenure is much longer than that of the County Supervisor.

T. W. Duncan recently of the San Francisco Examiner is spending a few weeks in the Islands for the benefit of his health. He has seen all the wonders of America, but considers the scenic and climatic attractions of the Islands equal to anything in the States.

For the third time the sale of land was postponed yesterday in the suit of Kapiolani Estate against H. Wm. Holt and Geo. H. Holt. The property consists of 10,581 acres at Kalihi, Wm. Blaisdell, commissioner of sale, says efforts are being made to settle the matter out of court.

Professor P. L. Scribner, chief of the United States agricultural bureau for the Philippines, is going home on furlough in the transport Sheridan. Local people are connected with agriculture, deemed it a great privilege to meet him. Professor Scribner is urging on the Federal Government the establishing of a model sugar plantation in the Philippines. Manager Hedeman of the Honolulu Iron Works recalls with pleasure a visit he paid to Professor Scribner in the Philippines last year.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A new police alarm box has been installed on the Naval Station corner, foot of Richards street.

S. M. Morris, of Philadelphia, who is on one of his regular business trips to the Islands, is at the Alexander Young Hotel.

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NO MONEY FOR FUNERALS

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the Hawaiian Islands must be considered as a part of the United States as regards the payment of funeral expenses of an officer of the Navy who died there. The case concerned in this connection was that of the late Paymaster Stewart Rhodes, who died at Honolulu, and the Comptroller was called upon to decide whether or not the expenses of his funeral, not exceeding his pay for one year, could be defrayed by the Government under Article 122 of the Navy Regulations. He decided in the negative.—Army and Navy Journal.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and
Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited: Down California Coast, Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

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PROP. DR. FRÜHLING and

DR. A. RÜSSING

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Ancient and even modern precedents are of but little use in estimating the chances of international conflicts during the present century. Naval architecture and armaments are constantly being changed, to such an extent that many vessels and guns of the models of 1894 are obsolete, or nearly so, in 1904. There has been a revolution also in guns, in drill, and in military tactics and strategy, which was strikingly exhibited in the Boer War, and even since that comparatively recent struggle has been steadily proceeding.

War is now a question: first, of money; second, of organization and, third, of brains, not merely in the governing authorities, but in the rank and file, of an army or a navy. The time was when the issue of a naval or a military campaign depended chiefly on numbers, on bone, brain and muscle, propelled by ferocity. In that period, which covered many ancient and modern centuries, the individual characteristics were discernible, personal heroism was frequently displayed, and masterly leadership was an occasional occurrence. There were many battles, in which the slaughter was tremendous. But, apart from sentiments, which are always to be measured, and contrasted with the results of invention, education, and the grouping of nations in the Twentieth Century, the wars of the past, however great in their consequences, were in themselves insignificant. The rout of 20,000 Persians by 10,000 Greeks, under Miltiades at Marathon, the check to the army of Xerxes, absurdly represented to have consisted of more than two millions and a half of men, by three or four hundred Greeks, at the pass of Thermopylae, where Leonidas lost his head, but left an imperishable memory, the victory of Themistocles at Salamis, the intestinal struggles in Greece, in which perfidious blockades sometimes lasted for ten years, are all historically interesting and morally and intellectually important, but they furnish no criteria for present forecasts. Von Moltke and his Germans, prepared and equipped as they were for the German-Franco War, would have enjoyed a holiday tour through ancient Persia or ancient Greece. At Bannockburn, Robert Bruce and his brave followers could not have lasted for half an hour under the fire of modern artillery. At Creasy or Poitiers, such a British army as was organized in South Africa would have annihilated the French with no appreciable loss. Marlborough would have felt like a Dilapidian if he could have waked up and surveyed an American army on either side during the Civil War. The Spanish Armada was dispersed by a storm, but any one of the war vessels lately in the harbor of Honolulu could have sailed through the midst of it in perfect safety, or have stood off at a distance and blown the entire fleet to pieces.

Historical retrospects of military or naval campaigns, therefore, will not help to solve the problem of the outcome of a war between Japan and Russia. But there are some developments in history that bear strongly on the origin and nature of the impending difficulty. For ages the Mediterranean was the seat of power, until after the discovery of the passage to India by Vasco de Gama, when Spain, Portugal, Holland and England transferred the movements of commerce to the larger scope of the Atlantic. The gates of Hercules and the Dardanelles, notwithstanding the situation of the Suez Canal, are of minor consequence in these days, and there is a concurrence of opinion, fortified by facts, that the Pacific is now the theatre of the expansion of trade, commerce, and civilization.

Confronting each other in Manchuria and Korea the Japanese and the Russians represent the antithesis of two conflicting theories of progress.

PILLS FOR THE WELL

Unlicensed Jap Doctor Runs Afoul of Law.

"Dr." Mizimata, a Japanese, was placed under arrest yesterday for practicing medicine without a license. The alleged wrongdoing was ferreted out by Nebo, the Japanese detective, who went to the "doctor's" office on Hotel street and had himself examined for an alleged complaint, for which the doctor prescribed and gave the wily patient some pills. In order to arrive at a conclusion as to which pills should be used the "doctor" is said to have used a stethoscope. He was arrested.

The stethoscope used was carried in the "doctor's" pocket. This was found on his person when he was removed to the station, together with pills and a varied assortment of things ordinarily found in a physician's cabinet. Nebo paid the "doctor" \$5, which had previously been marked. The money, naturally, was found in his pockets when searched.

WHITELAW REID AGAINST STATEHOOD

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The annual dinner of the New England Society of the City of New York held tonight in the Waldorf-Astoria was a more notable affair than any held during the ninety-eight years since the incorporation of the society. There were 654 diners.

After a toast had been drunk to the "President of the United States," Whitelaw Reid spoke on "Forefathers' Day." Passing to a consideration of national expansion, he said:

"Shall we find that safe course by roaming the oceans to drag in semi-tropical and revolutionary communities to be made States of the American Union, equal from the start to ourselves, with sometimes, perhaps, a balance of power that may enable them to govern us and the land of our fathers? Such questions have burst upon us too suddenly out of our recent expansion to justify at the outset harsh criticism of any rash or ill-considered proposals that may rise to the surface in the first froth of public discussion."

"But I venture to predict that the time will come within the lives of many who now hear me, when the man who shall propose the incorporation as a State into this Government of the United States of America of any island of the sea, the Philippines, the Sandwich Islands or Porto Rico or Cuba, will be hunted from political life as a political enemy, whether he be animated merely by lingering reminiscences of the filibusters and the slavery propaganda or, whether he represents a sugar trust in Wall street or a sage-brush trust in the United States Senate."

DR. CLARK INTRODUCED.

The Kamehameha Boys' Glee Club sang and then Dr. Clark was introduced by Mr. Kincaid. Mr. Kincaid said he appreciated the privilege given him of introducing a man whose name was a household word, not only in Christian lands but also in other countries. He said also that he was glad to see how the young people had rallied to greet the founder of Christian Endeavor societies, and called for the usual salute.

Mr. Kincaid then turned to Mr. Clark said he was glad to welcome him to the church and to the Hawaiian Islands.

THANKS FOR HOSPITALITY.

"I wish to thank the people of Hawaii most heartily for the hospitality extended to me," said Dr. Clark. "Even before I reached these shores, before the boat had entered the harbor, a steam launch from which waved the yellow badge of the Christian Endeavor Society came to the steamer and I was assured of a welcome even before the words of greeting could be spoken, for the yellow badge of the Christian Endeavor is a sign of welcome the world over. I am particularly glad to see so large a gathering in this church, which in view of the difficulties of the hour is a great surprise to me. I expected to see but a handful of people, for I knew how the news of our intended arrival had been wrongly sent from San Francisco, and I don't know how Dr. Kincaid and Miss Yarrow could have gathered together so many of you in such a short time. Your meeting today, with representatives of so many nations and races, is the best example of the Christian Endeavor movement."

A resolution was adopted calling upon the heads of departments and the Board of Supervisors, in making appointments, not to consider any names, but those endorsed by the Republican committee. It is stated that some of the appointments made by the Supervisors did not have the endorsement of the committee. A committee was appointed consisting of Zeigler, Andrews and Quinn to notify the officials of this action.

MUST ALL GET AN ENDORSEMENT

At a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee in Headquarters last evening the names of applicants for minor positions were considered. Committees were appointed to investigate the Republicanism of some of the candidates.

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THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU PROSPECTS

R. C. Lydecker, Territorial Meteorologist, has received the following letter, which explains itself:

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Office of the Chief, Washington, D. C.
December 19, 1902.

Mr. R. C. Lydecker, Territorial Meteorologist, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: In response to your letter of December 4, 1902, in which you make inquiry as to the probability of the U. S. Weather Bureau establishing a meteorological service in the Hawaiian Islands, permit me to say that this matter has been under consideration for some time. Our estimate now before Congress provides for a sufficient sum to do this work, and, if the estimates are approved, action will be taken to inaugurate a weather service in the Islands soon after July 1st, next.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief U. S. Weather Bureau.

FOUNDER CLARK SPENDS A DAY IN HONOLULU

Originator of Great Society Talks to Six Hundred Young People of Its Work and Tells What They Must Do.

Hundreds of young people of half a dozen nationalities and representing the eleven Christian Endeavor societies of Honolulu joined in a greeting to Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, at Central Union church yesterday afternoon.

Both auditorium and balconies were filled, the boys and girls predominating in the large audience, although many of the older church people were also present.

Dr. Clark was met while the Sierra was yet outside the harbor, by a party of Christian Endeavorers with the yellow badge of the society prominently displayed. In the launch were Rev. Doremus Scudder, Secretary H. C. Brown, Miss Florence Yarrow, Theodore Richards, A. C. Logan, Clifton Tracy, L. A. Dickey and Rev. A. S. Soares. At the wharf a large number of Endeavorers were gathered, and greeted Mr. Clark with the usual Endeavor signal, waving a handkerchief, as he came from the steamer. The program previously arranged was abandoned because of the change in the schedule, the early arrival of the Sierra and her early start again instead of at midnight as anticipated. Mr. Clark was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Clark, and they were the guests while here of his nephew, Mr. Babbitt, of The Waterhouse Trust Co., who entertained them with a drive to the Pal and a dip in the sea at Waikiki. In the afternoon at four o'clock the rally for the reception of the founder of the society was held. The pulpit had been decorated in the society color, yellow blooms, which was set off by a background of banana and other plants. Rev. W. M. Kincaid, Rev. D. Scudder, Miss Yarrow, Rev. Hiriam Blingham, Rev. Mr. Long and Rev. Mr. Loman occupied the pulpit with Mr. Clark.

Fully six hundred people were in attendance. Every Christian Endeavor Society on the Island was represented. The Kamehameha boys and girls being out in force. The meeting was opened with the singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers" which was followed by a prayer, by Rev. W. N. Lono. After the song "Sunshine in My Soul," Miss Yarrow, the secretary of the Hawaiian Christian Endeavor Union, called the roll of the societies, the response being in song or verse in the language of the society. The societies answering to the roll call were Kayalaha, Chinese, Portuguese, Portuguese Junior, Kaumahapili, Japanese, Japanese Junior, Kamehameha, Christian, Central Union and Eva.

The audience was next carried by the speaker to meetings he had attended in Paris, in South Africa before the late Boer war, in Spain, Portugal, Germany, Finland, St. Petersburg, Poland and Bohemia. He gave an interesting piece of news in his allusion to Germany, saying that only recently he had received a letter from the German Christian Endeavor offering to pay the expenses of an American missionary in the Caroline Islands, because of the reported action of the German government in warring upon the missionaries there. A missionary is to be sent out by the Board of Foreign Missions, which body, the speaker said, had done such wondrous things for the Sandwich Islands."

In Turkey, Christian Endeavorers are to be found, although they do not wear the ribbon or call themselves societies. "A brotherhood is tabu in Turkey and the Christian Endeavor will be blotted out by the Unspeakeable Turk," said Mr. Clark. "It is just what the Unspeakeable Turk doesn't want, that the Christian people do want." Visits to India, Japan and China were also described, and Mr. Clark exhibited banners presented to him by Christian Endeavor societies of China and India.

Mr. Clark said that Christian Endeavor was not the work of any body of men or any one man, but it was the work of God by which He saw an opportunity to send His message around the world.

In closing Mr. Clark said that he wanted the Endeavorers to remember three things. Loyalty to Christ is first, to support the Sunday school; the pastor, to do whatever He would like us to do. Second was the service for everyone, to help the work of God, and the Christian Endeavorers, to be in the constant service of Christ and in the constant fellowship of Christian people. "You will not be called upon to serve as a martyr," said he in conclusion, after referring to the missionaries killed by the Boxers, "but you must be ready to sacrifice yourself, to be willing to do hard things. This is the spirit of Christian Endeavor, not to do things because we want to, but to do them because Christ wants us to do them."

"I cannot thank you enough for this meeting, and I shall take along with me a pleasant remembrance of it, wherever I go, and tell about how I met you, about your cosmopolitan people and your many languages."

Mr. Clark, after a song and benediction, held an informal reception below the pulpit and shook hands with hundreds of Christian Endeavorers. He was accompanied to the steamer by many and given a farewell salute as the Sierra sailed.

PARADISE OF THE WORLD.

"I was asked not long ago to write an article on the most beautiful places in the world, which I had seen in my travels. If I had waited, the subject of my article would have been changed, for I would have written of Hawaii, your beautiful Islands. Coming down on the steamer I read a book called the 'Paradise of the Pacific,' but I think the title understated the matter. It is not only the Paradise of the Pacific, but of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and of the whole world. I have never seen a more beautiful place. This afternoon I was driven to the Pali and the beach, and I want to say that you should be good people, and extra good junors in such a place as this. And I suppose they are. Dr. Kincaid.

"I have a peculiar appreciation of this place and my visit today. This is one of the first experiment stations in the world of the Christian Endeavor movement. While societies were first starting in a few cities of America, one

LAWYER STRAUS IN TROUBLE

"Oom Paul" Kunst, the aged German who has been so often in trouble for selling liquor without a license, yesterday swore to a warrant charging Leon Straus, the attorney, with cashing a forged check in his name. Straus when he read of the warrant in the afternoon papers surrendered himself to the police. He was released later by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, upon giving a \$500 bond. The warrant on the Territory was for \$16.67 for road work and was presumably signed by Kunst and endorsed by Straus. Kunst says his signature is forged.

Straus declares that he is innocent, and that Kunst got the money. He claims that some one is trying to get even with him for a fancied wrong.

MANY TREES GIVEN OUT

Proceedings of Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

Finances were discussed at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday afternoon. L. A. Thurston, president; C. S. Holloway, secretary and executive officer; W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown and A. W. Carter constituted the meeting.

Mr. Giffard wanted to know how the accounts were kept, and if the finance committee was responsible for them. There ought to be some system, as in a business house.

Mr. Holloway stated that C. M. White, chief clerk in the Public Works office, kept the books. Later the secretary said there was no appropriation in the eighteen months' bill for a stenographer. He suggested the messenger be cut out and enough taken from incidentals to retain the services of Miss Melika Peterson.

Mr. Giffard said the item was left out by accident, when the bill was going through late at night, as a member of the Legislature told him. The committee was making up a list of salaries and would recommend that the item for clerk and messenger be applied to paying the stenographer, whose services would be more requisite than ever when the department moved out to its new quarters.

ROUTINE MATTERS.

Mr. Holloway reported that the new building would be finished about the end of the month.

Mr. Carter was granted further time for a report on rules for inter-island shipments.

Mr. Carter reported having received a request from the department at Washington for seeds of the laulu palm and instructed the nurseryman to collect them. His action was approved.

Mr. Holloway submitted an offer from Mr. McCullum of \$1 each for crotons growing at Kapoelani park. Mr. Giffard said Mr. McCullum ought to have first call on them, as he had attended them for a year. The president thought the park itself should have the first call, if the plants could be used for beautifying it. Mr. Giffard said the superintendent was talking about getting rid of the crotons, as they were taking the place of more valuable growths. The matter was left with the executive officer.

DISTRIBUTION OF TREES.

C. J. Austin, gardener, sent in a report on the distribution of trees since his report of November 25. The following particulars were given:

	Fruit	Ornamental	Forest	Total
Oahu	230	683	490	1303
Molokai	37	8	25	70
Maui	12	28	68	108
Kauai	18	11	55	84
Hawaii	8	12	24	42
	42	468	518	
	202	634	1130	2117

Plants died since the opening of the nursery, Oct. 24, to Dec. 24; fruit, 176; ornamental, 223; forest, 68; total, 567.

Plants on hand Dec. 24: fruit, 219; ornamentals, 46 boxes; ornamental, 2078 pots and 77 1-2 boxes; forest, 2825 pots and 311 1-2 boxes; total, 11,013 pots and 435 boxes.

Mrs. Parke has given to the nursery over thirty palm plants. Mr. Kinney has had kukui plants sent from Kauai and a few seeds have come in from various sources.

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100 LB. PER CUBIC YARD.

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The Kohala Sugar Company.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company,

The George F. Blake Steam Pump Co.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Company, of Boston.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Réauvel, Robert, Valence, and others, has been introduced to America to compete in a medicine of the world, and surpasses every thing else employed.**THERAPION NO. 1** maintains its world-wide and well-merited reputation for damage, removal of the kidneys, stones in the back, and other maladies, removing purulent, rheumatic, and all kinds of diseases.**THERAPION NO. 2** for scrofulosis, rheumatism, pleurisy, asthma, pain and swelling of the heart, dropsy, rheumatism, colds, fevers, pain, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a headache to employ mercury.

One of those strange requests that turn up from time to time in the Board's mail, for employment at the Leper Settlement, came now from one H. G. Dunlap, Salina, Kansas. He wrote on the letter paper of a doctor having a different name. The curious thing about Mr. Dunlap, distinguishing him from most other applicants for a job on Molokai, is that he lays claim to no medical skill or the possession of any "cure" and does not even state any pious or philanthropic motive in wanting to come. He simply asks for "leave to toll" among the sick, but wants to know something about the pay. With neither wife nor family tie, he promises to stay as long as desired. Yet he betrays some anxiety as to whether he should ever be allowed to leave the island.

Dr. Cooper undertook to reply to the letter.

APPEAL FOR PHYSICIANS**County Supervisors Asked to Hire Them.**

At its weekly meeting yesterday, the Board of Health adopted the report of the committee to confer with the Board of Supervisors, in the form of a letter to be sent to each county board in the Territory which was signed by the committee, viz: Attorney General Andrews, Dr. Maya, and Dr. Cooper. That for Oahu county was transmitted forthwith, addressed to A. Hocking, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu.

There was a full meeting of the Board of Health—Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Mark P. Robinson, Fred C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Maya, Attorney General Lorin Andrews, E. C. Whinston and John C. Lane, C. Charlton, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were in attendance.

APPEAL TO COUNTIES.

The letter to the county supervisors already mentioned says:

"On the demand of the Administration for retrenchment in expenditures in all departments, at an executive session held December 31, 1903, by the Board of Health, the positions of the various Government physicians were declared vacant, for the reason that the bulk of the taxes go to county support, and this expenditure, which is almost exclusively a county benefit, should be borne by individual counties. The position of Government physician in the various districts here is analogous to the position of county physician in the counties of the various States and Territories of the mainland, and we believe there is not a single instance where such a provision is not made."

The health section of the County Act is quoted, as "a very wise provision for the carrying out of this most important measure," and the duties of Government physicians are fully quoted from the Territorial law on the subject, after which the letter concludes as follows:

"It is impossible for the Territory to keep up good work and accurate statistics without such a force of trained sanitarians. Our health experiences in the past have been bitter and costly enough to warrant every effort to ward off a repetition that could be due to any neglect of the guardians of the interests and health of the Territory.

"Leaving out, as a matter of argument, the required duties of the Government physicians, the duties performed as registrars of their various districts have barely been paid by the small salaries received.

"For the best interests of the individual counties and the Territory as a whole, for the protection of public health and the efficiency of sanitary and health conditions and statistical records of this Territory, we would recommend that the provisions of this Act, as above stated, be carried out by the Board of Supervisors in each individual county."

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Time was extended for reports by Superintendent J. D. McVeigh of the Leper Settlement on various petitions, and by the Attorney-General on subsidized institutions and Hilo land companies.

Reports were received from sundry health officials in Honolulu, which are elsewhere reported, and from sanitary inspectors for outside towns. Inspector E. S. Bowman of Hilo reported 620 inspections in December, with other details. Inspector Geo. B. Schrader reported 562 inspections in Waialua, 164 in Kahului, 50 in Waimea, 53 in Wailuku and 28 in Waiehu and Puahala, a total of 883 the same month. Inspector L. M. Vettesen reported 428 inspections in Lahaina.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.

A pathetic letter from Mrs. Kaaiiali Hu was read. First she wanted permission for her husband to go to the Settlement as her helper. Then she gave information that her four children on Hawaii were afflicted, as she knew before she was taken away, and referred the Board to Deputy Sheriff Kamaoqua as having knowledge of the facts. She implored the Board to have the children sent to Kalaupapa, saying she would "rather see them there and taken the best care of rather than hiding themselves in the woods," as the translation reads.

The secretary was directed to notify Deputy Sheriff Kamaoqua of the communication.

STRANGE REQUEST.

One of those strange requests that turn up from time to time in the Board's mail, for employment at the Leper Settlement, came now from one H. G. Dunlap, Salina, Kansas. He wrote on the letter paper of a doctor having a different name. The curious thing about Mr. Dunlap, distinguishing him from most other applicants for a job on Molokai, is that he lays claim to no medical skill or the possession of any "cure" and does not even state any pious or philanthropic motive in wanting to come. He simply asks for "leave to toll" among the sick, but wants to know something about the pay.

With neither wife nor family tie, he promises to stay as long as desired. Yet he betrays some anxiety as to whether he should ever be allowed to leave the island.

Dr. Cooper undertook to reply to the letter.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION

Editor Advertiser: An editorial in a recent issue of the Advertiser seems to imply that there has been a sad change in the methods of conducting school work since the days of a generation ago. There certainly has been a change, but of course opinions are bound to differ as to the direction it has taken. A generation ago there were many more ungraded schools than at present. The teacher, instead of being in charge of one grade, or instructor in one subject was obliged to teach pupils in all stages of advancement, as well as in different subjects; consequently, he had to divide the school hours into a large number of recitation periods and could give but a short time to teach. Conducting a recitation consisted largely in hearing the pupil tell what he had learned for himself. The modern teacher, in charge of one grade of pupils pursuing the same studies, has time for longer recitations and spends a large part of each so-called "recitation" in clearing away the difficulties of the pupil and showing him how to study to the best advantage. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, the chief fault of the modern school is that it gives the pupil too much in the way of instruction and does too much of his thinking for him. The old school, throwing the pupil on his own resources, stimulated and developed those mentally strong by nature, but made little of the weak. Today, the school, in its attempt to make something of everybody, perhaps takes away some of the self-reliance of the able child, by giving too much help for the sake of the weaker pupil. Certainly, there never was a time in school history when the teacher had more time to give to the individual pupil or was at such pains to make school work intelligible to the average child.

But, Mr. Editor, we are fallen upon strenuous times. The colleges now demand that the high school or academy graduate, who seeks entrance at their haughty gates, shall have completed, in a very thorough way, a course of study fully equal in extent, except as to the classics, to that which they themselves offered a generation or so ago. I suppose some of this strenuousness has found its way into the elementary schools. It may be that the young lady who was obliged to sit up until 8 o'clock every evening to study was a candidate for the college entrance examinations, or perhaps she was a member of the basket-ball team and had to practice in the afternoon.

I have observed the school-children of Honolulu somewhat closely and I have seldom met with the wan and weary, nervous wreck so feelingly mentioned in the article referred to. School-children seem to me, on the whole, a rather merry and healthy lot, with a propensity for out-door play, and with considerable time to indulge in it.

Parents who are interested in the school-life of their children should take the trouble to visit the schools. They will be cordially received everywhere, and would then know something from observation about the methods employed, and also become personally acquainted with the teachers in charge of their children. An interchange of ideas between parent and teacher would probably be useful to both.

HIGH SCHOOL.**KUHIO DOES NOT ASSUME ROYAL AIRS**

The Washington Star says:

For the first time in the history of the country a prince occupies a seat in the halls of Congress—a relative of the deposed Queen, Liliuokalani, who has knocked so long and so persistently at its doors for justice, or what she calls justice. His dusky highness, however, assumes none of the airs of royalty, as did the former Queen of Hawaii upon her first visits to this country, and being a thorough man of the world and an observing individual withal, he is not likely to make himself ridiculous.

The Hawaiian Delegate and his wife, the Princess Kalanianaole, have leased the home of the late E. C. Cutler, in K Street, and live there in comparative retirement. They have no retinue of servants, neither does the interior of the house resemble a semi-Oriental palace, as has often been stated. The furnishings of the home remain much the same as when occupied by the Cutler family. A piece or two of Oriental drapery and a few bits of brica-brac are the only innovations. On the walls still hang old portraits of the Cutler and Kendall families, and nowhere are there to be seen evidences of that semi-barbaric splendor of which Americans have heard so much.

That the Prince and Princess Kalanianaole will entertain is true, but not on the magnificent scale mapped out for them, their house being much too small to permit them to indulge their hospitable inclinations.

Eight samples were found below standard, being obtained from the following sources: Spinola, driver for Dairymen's Association; Marques, driver for Vilas Gomez, Nagatani, Matsumura, and J. Benevides.

SEWERAGE EXTENSION**Nineteen Thousand Souls Using the Honolulu System.**

Following is Inspector Keen's report on the building, plumbing and sewerage inspection service for December:

Honolulu, Hawaii, Jan. 5, 1904.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, President of the Board of Health.

Sir: I have to submit the following detail of the work of this office for the month of December, 1903.

Number of plumbing plans received and permits issued for same, 66.

Final certificates issued being number of separate pieces of plumbing finished, 69.

Sewer connections made, 13.

Building permits received, 18; of which 17 were approved, 1 refused as contrary to the regulations and 1 held for further investigation.

Fourteen sites were inspected for building purposes and 28 inspections were made under construction to see if they were conforming to the law as to light and ventilation.

Total number of inspections of all kinds made during the month, 491.

Inspected also during the month 16 places for inside rooms, which are contrary to the regulations, and was successful in having a number of partitions removed.

Investigated also nuisances in three places and had the same remedied.

It may be of interest to know that on the first of the year approximately 19,000 people were using the sewer system.

Respectfully submitted,

E. G. KEEN,

Inspector of Buildings, Plumbing and House Sewers.

Be Strong

Why not be strong? Why not have a good appetite and a good digestion? Why not feel well and hearty all the time? You can just as well have your own way as not, for there is strength, vitality, power, and good health in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Always keep it on hand.

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's. Keep Ayer's Pill on hand and quickly correct any tendency to constipation. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents

OF CURRENT INTEREST.**NO CHARGE FOR ADVICE.**

W. K. Vanderbilt gave a communion of Long Island ministers a cold douche the other day. The ministers called upon him at his country seat, Idle Hour, and asked for a contribution, "How many people are there in the community where your churches are located?" he asked. "About 3,000," replied one of the ministers. "And how many churches have you there?" "Seven, of various denominations." "Too many, altogether," said Mr. Vanderbilt. "You are overburdened with churches. I advise you to reduce the number and cut down on the salaries of ministers and learn to be self-supporting. Try the scheme. If you find it works, I won't charge you for the advice. Good morning."

SPENCER AND GUNTER.

Archibald Clavering Gunter and Herbert Spencer had points in common, recalls Victor Smith in the New York Press. Both were "civil engineers" in early life. Both drifted into authorship. Spencer could find no publisher willing to take a risk on his first book, therefore he published it himself. Gunter had precisely the same experience. But Spencer had "accounts" which brought him in a stated income; Gunter had few dollars he had saved in mining and railroading. Spencer issued 750 copies of his book, gave a few away, and sold the rest in fourteen years. Gunter, we are told, got out many editions of his, and sold 100,000 copies in a year and a half. Spencer had to be his own publisher of his second book, the edition, like the first, being 750 copies, which he was twelve and a half years in disposing of. Gunter's profits were so large that he was enabled to establish a publishing house of his own. Both were natives of England. As to style and matter—some folks like Spencer and others take to Gunter; some prefer "Synthetic Philosophy" and others "Mr. Barnes of New York."

ELECTRIC LIGHTS BAD ON EYES?

"I have customers of all ages—from 4 years to 90," said a New York optician. The very aged have better eyes than the infants. That old fellow going out of this shop told me a few minutes ago that he learned his lessons by the light of a pine knot. He had to lie on the floor by the fireplace and study at night. His eyes are as clear and strong today as any you can find in New York. But all of his grandchildren wear glasses. Strange? I should say so. But too much light, seriously, is worse than too little." Lord Kelvin, bar Edison, is the foremost electrician of the age, and he will not eat or read by his own light. His eyes are good.

UNIONISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The rapid rise of labor unionism in America is traced by W. Z

Hawaiian Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

California

To the EAST via

The Union Pacific

This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Room, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Canaries, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. P. BOOTH,
General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco
... or ...

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.
Omaha, Neb.

FIRST AID TO INJURED

The fatal accident to a sailor aboard the ship George Curtis the other day and the lack of first practical aid to the injured man, has created a demand for instruction in "first aid to the injured," and the matter is now being taken up by St. Andrew's Brotherhood of the Episcopal Church.

Secretary Churton of the Brotherhood has conferred with the various members of the organization who have expressed themselves favorably to the plan of receiving and giving instruction in this important work. Manager Everton of the Seaman's Institute is interested in the preposition and has offered the use of the Institute rooms at the foot of Nuuanu street to the Brotherhood in which to learn the art.

Mr. Everton has sent to San Francisco for the necessary books and charts bearing on first aids to the injured and upon the arrival of these definite plans for instruction will be developed. The Brotherhood expect to enlist the service of a physician who may interest himself in the work to the extent of giving lectures and practical demonstrations.

Seaman's Institutes all over the world have a first aid to the injured adjunct to their regular work and the inauguration of the lecture course here will be but carrying out the Institute plan.

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a great favorite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

TWO THINGS TO EXAMINE

Vouchers Scandal and Disorderly Houses.

Judge W. J. Robinson, in his charge to the grand jury, adopts the "infamous crime" definition laid down by Judge Gear at the September term. Many decisions of the United States Supreme Court are quoted and the charge says: "Under these decisions it is of no moment that the punishment actually inflicted was merely the payment of a fine and costs, if the punishment that might have been inflicted was infamous in its nature."

It is pointed out that "in this Territory we have, practically, but one place for the detention of criminals, namely, Oahu prison or Territorial penitentiary," and that "under our statutes the punishment meted out to a vagrant may be the same, except as to duration, as that meted out to a murderer, and the same kind and character of labor required of the one may also be required of the other."

Under the Federal decisions quoted, then, "it cannot well be questioned," the court instructs the grand jury, "that all public offenses committed in this circuit are infamous, in view of the conditions existing here, and being infamous they require, as a necessary incident to their prosecution, the presentation or indictment of a grand jury."

THE VOUCHERS SCANDAL

Judge Robinson, with some preliminary remarks, instructs the grand jury on the matter of the House vouchers thus:

The grand jury of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, at the October, A. D. 1903, term thereof, has called attention to the derelictions in duty and possible commission of public offenses by the officers, servants and employees of the House of Representatives of this Territory, either at the last regular session of the Legislature, or at the extra session convened immediately thereafter, by the indictment of one of its officers for the destruction of certain public vouchers and documents, being part of the public records of the Legislature of this Territory.

"And the last grand jury of this circuit, in its final majority report, filed in this court on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1903, urgently recommended that the grand jury of the present term take up the vouchers of the last Territorial House of Representatives for a full and thorough examination, as this matter had been brought to the attention of the grand jury too late in the term to receive the thorough and exhaustive examination and attention necessary, and that this recommendation is emphasized in the minority report submitted by Grand Juror W. M. Templeton, in which he states that in his opinion there was an abundance of competent evidence produced touching this particular matter before that grand jury upon which true bills of indictment could have been found.

"Neither the officers, servants and employees nor the members of the Legislature themselves are above any law warrants of arrest may issue."

which they themselves enact or assist in enacting. They do not constitute a law unto themselves, but, like all other citizens of this Territory, are amenable to all laws enacted and in force with a view to the preservation and continuation of the peace and well-being of the community, the violation of which constitutes a public offense."

The court alludes to its caution given earlier in the charge against acting on mere rumor or unfounded report and then proceeds:

"But I charge you further that accusations of malfeasance in office and dereliction in duty—that the House of Representatives, at the last session of the Legislature of this Territory, has been induced to purchase and has purchased, at exorbitant prices, property not belonging to the seller but which in fact, belonged to the Territory of Hawaii and which had been donated by the Secretary of the Territory to the House of Representatives for its gratuitous use, and that certain employees have received fourteen days' compensation for seven days' services, and that other employees have received compensation for services never, in fact performed—rest upon a more substantial foundation than mere rumor or unfounded report when supported, in a measure, by the indictment of a Federal grand jury, by the recommendation of a Territorial grand jury, taken in connection with the statements made in a minority report, and by common repute."

The grand jury is charged that the circumstance of difficulty in obtaining legal evidence on this matter should not deter it from making investigation and report, "in order that any future session of the Legislature of this Territory may not be the scene of further achievements of a similar reprehensible character."

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

In the final report of the last grand jury of this circuit, the charge proceeds, "attention is called to the existence of houses of prostitution in the residence districts of the city of Honolulu; and while the grand jury recommends that the police department take up this matter to the end that the better element of the community be freed from daily contact with the evil, it is not incumbent upon the present grand jury to shift the burden of responsibility for the continued existence of the evil complained of upon the police department. The existence of houses of prostitution or ill-fame in any community and particularly if located in a residence district, constitutes an outrage upon common decency and a menace to the peace and well-being of the citizens of such community generally, and while it is the duty of the police department, under our laws, to apprehend and arrest all classes of public offenders, including the keepers and inmates of such houses of prostitution or ill-fame, that department, without warrant of arrest, would be acting without authority of law in invading the dwellings of this class of offenders, whose offenses in their nature are not overtly or openly committed, in order to apprehend such offenders, and it is the province and duty of the grand jury to aid the police department in the effort to suppress such offenses by investigating the matter and upon sufficient proof of the commission of the crimes charged, by bringing in indictments upon which warrants of arrest may issue."

AVOID USELESS EXPENSE.

Judge Robinson in conclusion reminds the grand jurors that the expense incident to a session of the grand jury is borne by the people of this circuit and county.

"Junketing trips," he informs them, "taken in the pretended investigation of the management and control of some public institution, situated in this circuit, under Territorial control, against the officers and employees of which there has been directed no charge or suspicion of mismanagement or malfeasance in office are expensive and useless. All public institutions under Territorial control, whether in this circuit or out of it, are subject at all reasonable times to visitation and inspection by the Governor and other permanent officers of this Territory, including the judges of the courts of record, and it is quite unlikely that any mismanagement or malfeasance in office, or any abuse of any kind, could long continue without the fact of such mismanagement, malfeasance or abuse being brought to your attention by this court in its charge."

The court says that investigation and report by a grand jury will accomplish little toward remedying a defect in buildings or premises. Officers of the particular institution are likely to know more about it than the grand jurors, and both officers and grand jurors know that the defect can only be remedied by legislative action.

"For a grand jury to expend \$25 or \$30 of the funds of this Territory, realized from its citizens by taxation, merely for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting that a cesspool at the Insane Asylum was insufficient in point of size and capacity, when such investigation and report could do no possible good and when the same amount of money—or perhaps a sum but little greater in amount—if properly applied, would remedy the defect complained of, is too absurd to be commended. The grand jury which was guilty of this absurdity doubtless meant well, but its efforts in this regard merely served to illustrate the saying, 'The mountain labored and brought forth a ridiculous mouse.'

Iron Plate Cargo Delayed Start.
Hundreds of Christian Endeavorers assembled on the Oceanic dock shortly before 6 o'clock last evening to bid farewell to Dr. Francis E. Clark. Endeavor songs were sung with a vim. The Hawaiian band was also present to compliment to G. Kunst, the Samoan planter, who is returning to his South Sea home. When 6 o'clock came, however, it was found the cargo was not out. Heavy iron plates took time, the entire cargo amounting to 700 tons. At time went on the Endeavorers dwindled away. It was 10:45 before the Sierra slipped her moorings and departed for the South.

Col. Sweet of the Twenty-eighth Infantry has been in action and under fire 100 times during the last forty years. He has outlived all his contemporaries of the regular army in the active line who followed Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea.

SIXTO LOPEZ IS LEAVING

Earnest Filipino Worker Investigated Sugar Industry.

Sixto Lopez, the Philippine patriot, leaves for home this morning in the Nippon Maru. In the week or more since landing here from San Francisco, Senor Lopez has been assiduously studying the Hawaiian sugar industry in its different branches.

Visiting the island of Maui, he was shown the operation of steam plows on Pioneer plantation by Manager Barkhausen. He went to Puunene sugar mill, the largest in the Islands, on the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s plantation.

Yesterday Senor Lopez was conducted to Ewa plantation and mill by C. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, who also showed him all through the latter big manufacturing establishment.

The notable visitor's family are owners of a vast landed estate on the island of Luzon. They lost heavily in the recent wars, the damages being high up in six figures. It was a chief object of the travels from which Senor Lopez is now returning to investigate modern systems of agriculture. Hence he has taken great interest here in steam plowing. It is his intention to introduce the steam plow upon the broad acres of the family in the Philippines, superseding the caribou or water buffalo which, anyway, has been decimated by distemper. The great efforts the family are about putting forth to develop their estate will necessarily, for the first few years, be devoted to cultivation. They will call for modern sugar mills later.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Cuticura External and Internal Treatment for Every Human.
Containing of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and action the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly stop itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cleanse and cleanse the blood. A Cuticura Set is often sufficient to care for severe hair loss, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Just Deposit, R. T. HORN & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa. Depot: ELLINGTON LTD., Castle Town, N. S. W. Tel. "All about the Skin, Body, and Hair," post free.

SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE

In response to its article on Modern School Methods the Advertiser has received from a lady the following communication on the School of the future:

Time 9 a. m.—Teacher in bed, telephone on stand by side. Rings up Mrs. Jones.

"Ah! good morning Mrs. Jones, has Samuel his work ready to send over?"

Mrs. Jones.—"I am so sorry Prof. but his father was taken with brain fever yesterday and died, the twins fell down stairs and broke his arm while I was helping Sammy with those quadratic equations. So he did not finish them. Then the colored map of Russia and Japan with the number of troops, battleships and names of prominent generals on both sides is not quite ready. But if you could just wait till I have my marketing done and the twins asleep I think we can have it for you. We have just added 150 volumes to the library as you suggested, and I find them a great help."

Teacher.—"I am surprised, Mrs. Jones, you let so many things interfere with Samuel's education, and he a big boy of thirteen who ought to be ready for college in five years. I shall have to mark you—I mean, the boy Q again."

"By the way, see that he hands in today in addition to his mathematics, French and the forty-nine pages of English History, thirty-two pages of Latin grammar and a complete history of the Czar, his relations by marriage and otherwise with all the European courts, a diagnosis of his present illness and the probable outlook politically of affairs should he die. Remember his marking has been very low of late and I hope you will give him more time and attention. Also see that his spelling, punctuation and penmanship are beyond criticism. Unless you see that he improves somewhere, Mrs. Jones, I really do not understand how you can expect to go up to college with him when he is eighteen. Of course if he were a bright boy I would feel like helping him, but being as stupid as he is I cannot waste my time on him. So do the best you can Mrs."—Central cuts off.

PRACTICAL TEACHER ON FORCING PUPILS.

Kamehameha Schools, Jan. 5, 1904.
Editor Advertiser.—Thank you for your remarks in this morning's Advertiser, on overworking pupils in schools. Both teachers and parents would do well to keep the matter in mind.

I would like to add the following: The principal objection is in the amount of detail required by the teachers. If pupils showed as little judgment in learning the lessons assigned, as many teachers show in assigning the lessons, we should have many more breakdowns than we do. But the pupils are wise enough to omit everything they can omit and still keep their grades. For instance, "The Blood of the Nation" by President Jordan of Stanford, contains more available wisdom than the pupils get out of the whole mass of stuff assigned them in their course of History. It can be read through in two hours; and studied through in a few weeks. And when learned, would form a foundation for good citizenship.

Your statement that most teachers do not teach, but simply hear recitations is too true.—If the teacher would spend more time instructing the pupils and less time "chopping off the heads" of pupils for not preparing work assigned, there would be less classroom friction, more real advancement, and less breaking down by both pupils and teachers. Pupils break down, not from learning what is taught them, but from worry in trying to learn by themselves what should have been taught in the class-room. And teachers break down, not from teaching, but from worry in trying to make the pupils learn by themselves what should have been taught in the class-room.

The wisest principal—it has been my fortune to meet, had under his charge between 400 and 500 pupils; and the course extended through the Kindergarten and up through the High School course. There was seldom a break down, never a serious case. His rule for all grades was, give no "home work" that has not been prepared in class. "Home work" should be a review for the pupils, not a puzzle. His pupils did not cover as much details as the pupils in other schools; but they knew what they did, and how and why they did it. Those who entered college, stood high in their work. And all, with a single exception, occupy good positions in the professions, in business and in the sciences.

I wish other parents would say what they think on this subject.

U. THOMPSON.

ATKINSON GETS HIS COMMISSION.

The mail from the coast yesterday brought the commission of Mr. Atkinson as Secretary of the Territory and he took the oath before Chief Justice Frear. The Secretary leaves this morning on the Iroquois for a land inspection tour which he anticipates will be a hard job.



Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

FRAUDULENT INFORMER

The Ng Mon War Assault Case On Trial.

Ah Sing was tried before Judge Robinson yesterday morning for selling liquor without a license. W. S. Fleming appeared for the Territory and F. M. Brooks for the defendant. A verdict of not guilty was returned by the following jury: Henry Napua, William Dunbar, A. R. Gurrey, Jr., Albert Lucas, John J. Egan, John C. Lane, Arthur W. Rice, James D. Dougherty, J. M. Dowsett, James Nott, Jr., J. C. Cohen, and Willard E. Brown. The prosecution fell down on the proved fraud of a Japanese informer.

MON WAR ASSAULT.

Lau Pang, Lau Sing and Lau Chew were placed on trial yesterday afternoon for assault and battery with a weapon obviously and imminently dangerous to life. The deadly implement was leaden knuckles, the assault with which was committed on Ng Mon War, well known Chinese lawyer of the lower courts. He was set upon and badly used up by a mob of his fellow-countrymen on September 30 last, between 2 and 3 p.m., as reported in the Advertiser of the following morning.

W. Austin Whiting appeared for the prosecution, and E. A. Douthitt for the defendants. After a few challenges, the following jurors were sworn to try the case:

J. M. Dowsett, John C. Lane, Geo. B. McClellan, Arthur W. Rice, John J. Egan, H. C. Brown, Albert Lucas, Jas. D. Dougherty, William Dunbar, John Isaac, J. C. Cohen and James Nott, Jr.

George Smith, the first witness called, caused outbursts of laughter on cross-examination by his cautious answers.

Though a part Hawaiian he evinced the canniness of a Scot.

He had referred to the Home Rule headquarters as a starting point for some part of his narrative. After saying he was a Home Ruler himself he ward off a query about the politics of the prosecuting witness by answering that Ng Mon War was a Home Ruler at the time mentioned but was turned down.

"He is a Home Ruler now, is he not?"

"Well, I don't know," the reply came, "he may have turned Republican."

Manuel Cabral was the next witness, who testified of seeing Ng Mon War directly after the assault and his physical appearance then.

Frank Andrade, attorney, while waiting to be called by the prosecution had the rule for exclusion of witnesses other than the one on the stand waived in his behalf with consent of Mr. Douthitt.

THE PUULOA HOMICIDE.

Daniel Nuuanu, indicted for manslaughter, has his trial set for today. He is charged with having killed one Kaaihue at Puuloa, Oahu, on October 25 last, by choking and strangling him with both his hands about the victim's neck.

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate) fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,

Director.

12-16 John St., New York. U. S. A.

NOT GETTING TOURISTS.

The Promotion Committee began its work for tourists last August. Its first advertisements appeared in newspapers and periodicals in September. The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Boyd, went to the coast in the same month to enlist transportation men in aid of the tourist propaganda here. Five months have passed since the initial work began and yet tourists are no more numerous than they were a year or two years ago. At the same time Southern California is being overrun with them and the entire State is getting settlers.

It is in order to inquire into the causes of failure or of delay in getting results. Save for one error of judgment, not necessarily fatal, the advertising has been and is, persuasive and its audience numbers millions. Why, then, don't the visitors come? There may be three or four reasons but the chief and vital one seems to be that other tropical resorts may be reached cheaply while this one is barred by exorbitant rates of ocean fare.

A man may go from Chicago to Boston, thence by steamer through the West Indies and back to Chicago via Washington, for a sum \$50 less than that required to make the round trip between San Francisco and Honolulu.

The magazines show that the four steamers running from Boston to Jamaica sell round trip tickets for \$75. They are crowded with tourists. Five thousand ton steamers leaving New York and giving a three weeks' trip in the tropics, the tourist living on board the ship, all expenses covered, charge \$130 a round trip ticket. A \$25 tourist rate has been established between Chicago and the semi-tropics of Southern California. Forty-five day voyages from New York, through the Mediterranean and return, all costs met, are covered for \$10 a day. The Californian can go to the City of Mexico in four days or less for \$50. But it costs \$135 for the round trip between San Francisco and Honolulu. The price used to be \$125 but when the cost of tropical tours on the mainland and the Atlantic went down, the rate here was forced up.

The average Eastern or Mid-Western man, with his mind balancing between a trip to Jamaica or one to Hawaii, takes the former because it is the cheapest. On the coast there is not such need of seeking the tropics with Southern California at hand and Mexico near by, as to induce a man to pay a heavy premium for the trip.

The conclusion of the matter is that if Hawaii is to get the benefit of its advertising, it must secure a first-class round trip rate between San Francisco and Honolulu of not more than \$100 and less if possible.

It has the matter in its own hands. That is to say the steamship lines now operating against the tourist interests of Hawaii depend largely for their business upon the freight given them here. Our merchants sustain the lines that not only refuse to make concessions of fare but increase the rate when concessions are most needed. Were the merchants to unite and offer their whole business to any line, whether one now here or yet to be organized does not matter, would not the question of fares be settled at once and as we want them settled?

Of course they would. Hawaii can have its way and save the situation if it makes up its mind to.

A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT

ANTI MOSQUITO WORK PROGRESSING

Inspector Larnach and the Anti-Mosquito Committee have arranged to employ the Health Inspectors Saturday afternoons, at small compensation, in assisting the mosquito crusade. They will be paid \$1.50 apiece for the half days work. The tin can service, which had to be suspended for awhile is now being resumed, a driver in the employ of the committee, assisted by a trusty from the jail, going about and collecting the castaways. Among the other good things done of late has been the cleaning of a large mosquito-breeding reservoir, back of Judge Humphreys house. Mr. Larnach reports that in many parts of the city the anti-mosquito campaign rules are being followed, to the marked abatement, in those localities, of the insect nuisance.

The Bituminous Rock Paving Co., Ltd., which received its charter July 12, 1900, is dissolved. J. J. Belser, president, and E. P. Lord, secretary, filed the petition for dissolution October 23 last and it was granted by Treasurer Kepolka yesterday.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECEIVE GIFTS

Among the list of officers whose names have been sent to Congress for approval of the acceptance of gifts from foreign governments, are those of Lieutenant Frederick Chaplin of Admiral Evans's staff and Captain Clover, now commander of the Wisconsin, both of them recently in Honolulu, with the Asiatic fleet.

Captain Clover received a coronation medal from King Edward of England, and Lieutenant Chaplin an autograph picture of Prince Henry of Prussia.

Death of Miss Gary.

Yesterday at four o'clock in the morning Mrs. Mary Sorin Crary, widow of Dr. C. F. Crary of San Francisco, died at the home of Judge P. L. Weaver in Manoa valley. She leaves four daughters, Mrs. Albert Wilber Steele of Denver, Col., Mrs. Philip L. Weaver of this city, Mrs. Herbert H. Winn of Golden, Col., Miss Katherine Crary, now visiting her sister, Mrs. Weaver. In accordance with Mrs. Crary's expressed wish, the ceremony will be to be sent to San Francisco that it may be placed in the grave of her husband, a veteran of the Civil War in the military cemetery at the Presidio. The funeral services in the Manoa valley were held at one o'clock and a memorial service will be held later in San Francisco.

Captain Gehan of the Eclipse reports that the Makee Sugar Co. will start grinding today.

The ship Henry Villard will probably get away today for Eleale. She has discharged her coal for this place.

That its business is the buying, selling, trading and dealing in rice and its by-products, more especially the hulling, polishing and grading thereof.

TONG KA CHUNG, LAI HON, LEONG PING.

Survivors of the Co-partnership of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Co.

G. W. MACFARLANE, H. R. MACFARLANE.

F. B. MACFARLANE, F. W. MACFARLANE.

Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased.

The coal lighter which filled with water during the stay of the Asiatic fleet was yesterday hauled on to the marine railway for repair.

Sale To Liquidate Copartnership of Punloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

The copartnership known as the Punloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, composed of George W. Macfarlane, E. C. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, having been dissolved by the death of E. C. Macfarlane, February 18th, 1903, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the said copartnership, with the consent of the survivors thereof, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, duly appointed, qualified and acting, having filed a certain verified petition in the matter of the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, in the Circuit Court in and for the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in which the matter of the said estate then was and now is pending, before the Honorable George D. Gear, Second Judge of said Circuit Court, sitting at Chambers, and made returnable before the said Judge, on Monday, November 14th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a.m. of that day, and the said petition having been duly heard and granted by said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on the date last aforesaid, and the said assigns, have held for 50 years, containing 678 acres, of which they are now in possession; and they have made application to the Territorial Government for a renewal of the lease. This application has not yet been acted upon.

What is more acceptable to the ladies?

Elegant Perfumery

We claim to have THE FINEST line of HIGH GRADE scents ever shown in this city, of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN Manufacture. In beautiful sets or cut glass bottles.

What is more acceptable to the ladies?

PRICES ARE RIGHT

Only a few beautiful triplicate Toilet Mirrors left.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., PORT OF SPAIN.

Alupuna of Waikoloa, in exchange for Ranch of running cattle on the Sheep Co.'s lands. This agreement expires in 1909.

There is also a lease, just expired, of Crown lands in Waimea, which the Punloa Sheep & Stock Ranch Co. and its assigns, have held for 50 years, containing 678 acres, of which they are now in possession; and they have made application to the Territorial Government for a renewal of the lease. This application has not yet been acted upon.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Consist of a Dwelling House of Manager at Keamoku, Men's Quarters, Large Shearing Shed, Tards, Pens, Wire Fences, Stone and Cement Cisterns, &c., and the following appurtenances, viz.: Wool-Press, Iron Water Tanks, Redwood Water Tanks, Harness, Furniture, Scales, Sheep-Shears, Wool Packing, &c., &c., and the following:

LIVE STOCK.

7,000 Sheep, more or less, including Ewes, Rams and Lambs;

25 Work Horses;

6 Mare and Unbroken Foals;

6 Team Horses and Hauling Wagons;

The whole comprising a complete Sheep and Stock Ranch.

The sheep are principally of the Merino breed; crossed with Southdown and Shropshire, and the wool produced by the Ranch has always commanded the highest price in the Hawaiian Wool Market.

TERMS OF SALE.

No bid for less than twenty thousand dollars, in gold coin, of the United States, will be received.

Cash, in gold coin of the United States, payable as follows:

1. Ten per centum of the purchase price, at the time of sale, upon the fall of the hammer, to be paid either in gold coin of the United States to the survivors above named, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, or by each of them individually, or all conveyances, deeds, bills of sale, and other instruments, necessary to the full consummation of said sale and to the vesting of the title to the said property, real and personal, and of the good will of the copartnership aforesaid, in the purchaser, and concurrently with the delivery of the same and of possession of the said property, consisting of the following, viz:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

List of Freehold and Leasehold Lands and Improvements, Sheep and other Live Stock and Property owned by the Punloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, viz:

FREEHOLD LANDS.

LAND OF OULLI, Ahupuaa, containing 4,000 acres, more or less, and extending from the sea, near Kawahae, to the top of the Kohala range of mountains, with a stream of water running through same, said stream having its origin in those mountains.

LAND AT LIHUE, in Waimea, the former homestead of James Luxada and Frank Spencer, and formerly the headquarters of the Lihue Cattle Ranch and Beef Packing Establishment, adjoining the land of Oulli and stream of water running through it, containing 50 acres. This also has a and is a beautiful block of land.

LAND OF AHUULI, in Waimea, the former homestead of Edward Sparkes, and formerly the headquarters of the Sparkes Sheep Ranch. This is probably the finest residence site in the district of Waimea, and is a magnificent block of land, having an area of 22 acres, through which there is also a running stream of pure water.

There are valuable stone fences and pens on the above properties.

The two last mentioned fine blocks of land are very advantageously situated and are almost in conjunction with the fine residence property of the late Hon. John P. Parker, the headquarters of the Parker Cattle Ranch.

These lands are covered with fine Manjani Grass, ornamental trees, &c., and the climate of this locality has no rival anywhere else in the Islands, being at an elevation of 7000 feet and at the base of snow-capped Mauna Kea, where the average temperature is from 50 deg. to 60 deg.

LEASED LANDS.

LEASE OF THE LAND OF HOLOUKA, near Waimea, from the Hawaiian Government, containing 1035 1/4 acres, and expiring January 10th, 1908. Rent, \$625 per annum. There are two streams of water from Mauna Kea running through this land.

LEASE OF LAND AT WAIMEA from Crown Commissioners, containing 228 acres, expiring June 1st, 1908. Rent, \$250 per annum. The boundary of this land on one side is on the Waimea stream.

LEASE OR MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the Punloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company and John P. and Samuel Parker, for running sheep on a portion of the large

The above sale has been and is postponed until Saturday, January 16th, 1904, at the hour of twelve m. of that day, as above.

Dated Honolulu, January 6th, A. D. 1904.

(Sg.) G. W. MACFARLANE,

(Sg.) H. R. MACFARLANE,

Survivors of the Copartnership of Punloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Co.

G. W. MACFARLANE,

H. R. MACFARLANE,

F. B. MACFARLANE,

F. W. MACFARLANE,

Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased.

GEORGE W. MACFARLANE,

HENRY R. MACFARLANE,

Survivors of the Copartnership of Punloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

GEORGE W. MACFARLANE,

HENRY R. MACFARLANE,

Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased.

The coal lighter which filled with water during the stay of the Asiatic fleet was yesterday hauled on to the marine railway for repair.